The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,204—New Series. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, MARCH 22, 1901. [TEN PAGES.]

"P & O"

B. SMYTH & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY.

SOLE AGENTS

Rs. 30 A Dozen, 10 Years Old.

Milkmaid

LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.

GRAND Milk

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY, 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1901.
M.L. INDIA	7911	W.D.G. Worcester	23rd Mar.
* EGYPT	7918	G. L. Longborne	30th "
M.L. PERSIA	8008	W. A. Wheler	6th April
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	13th "
M.L. EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langborne	20th "
* PENINSULAR	5257	T. Leigh	27th "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	4th May
ARABIA	7973	J. L. Parfitt	11th "
M.D. PENINSULAR	5257	T. Leigh	18th "
ORIENTAL	3284	J. F. Jephson	25th "
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	1st June
PERSIA	8009	W. A. Wheler	8th "
M.L. ORIENTAL	3284	J. P. Jephson	15th "

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked* proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of Sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAY, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals sailing at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 26th February 1901.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on
CLEOPATRA	R. Colledani	4,070	1st Apr., 1901.
IMPERATRIX	C. Bellen	4,149	1st May, 1901.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 0-0.	Rs. 357-8.	Rs. 165.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID AND FIUME.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail
* MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	A. Blaffer	4,786	28th Mar., 1901.
F. FERDINAND	A. Martinolich	4,044	18th April 1901.
TRIESTE	A. Mi[illegible]	[illegible]435	in May 1901.

* She will not call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 413-8	Rs. 165

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 1,656	Rs. 632-8.
Available for 15 months	" 1,186	" 687-8.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Passengers to VENICE transhipat TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MELPOMENE	C. Matcovich	2,908	23rd April 1901.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 32, Church Gate Street.

Bombay, 21st March, 1901.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA or BRINDISI and VENICE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
S.S. R. RUBATTINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th April 1901
" DON. BALDUINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th May, 1901

BOMBAY TO VENICE DIRECT.

CALLING AT ALEXANDRIA AND BRINDISI.

	Tons.	Captains
S.S. KILO	2801 27th March, 1901.	A. Coanzeneri
S.S. INDEPENDENT	2933 26th April, 1901.	S. Anfosso

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	Single, Tickets, 4 months.	Return Tickets 6 months.	9 months.	12 months
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1st Class	665	907-8	868	1,028-8	1,100
2nd "	357-8	550	577-8	605	660
3rd "	165	..	..	..	..

Passengers have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice, or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port, resuming it by subsequent steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

S.S. BISAGNO, Tons 3,600, from BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, on the 17th April, 1901.

ITALIAN COLONIAL TRADING Co., Ld.,
C. BOGGIANO, Agent.
Elphinstone Circle, No. 15, Old Mercantile Bank Buildings.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY,
ANNAM	6,208	Sellier	11th Apr., 1901.
OCEANIEN	4,249	Schmitz	9th May, 1901.
INDUS	6,357	Duchateau	6th June 1901.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S.S. "INDUS," 6,357 tons, Captain Duchateau, to sail on or about the 3rd April, 1901.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East. Contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route to India and the Eastern seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Office and Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette," Office and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on FRIDAY, 22nd March, at 2 p.m., or later on arrival of the English Mail.

OR COAST AND KARACHI.

S.S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on TUESDAY, the 26th March, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porbundar, and Cutch Mandvie, (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "KHANDALLA," 2,040 tons, on THURSDAY, the 28th March, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Bussreh, in the forezoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, LAMU, MOZAMBIQUE, IBO, BEIRA AND DELAGOABAY.

S.S. "PEMBA," 1,536 tons, on or about FRIDAY, the 22nd March.

FOR KARACHI, SEYCHELLES, KILINDINI AND ZANZIBAR.

S.S. "VIRAWA," 3,333 tons, on or about the 13th April.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "RAJPOOTANA," 2,030 tons, on or about SATURDAY, the 30th March.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 21st March, 1901.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, FREE OF CHARGE for COMMISSION.

LATEST LIST of SAILINGS, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

EVERY ASSISTANCE rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

STEAM.

CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning via Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

A STEAMER, to Sail about End April.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars, apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.

Bombay, 8th March, 1901.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

BOMBAY—ZANZIBAR.

THE following Vessels will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail on
S.S. SAFARI	1432	Ahrens	25th March.

Taking Cargo and Passengers for ZANZIBAR, MOMBASSA, LAMU, KISMAYU, BRAVA, MERKA, MOGHDUCHA and all the Eastern Ports of Africa up to NATAL.

For rates and particulars apply to

A. STRANDES,
Agent.
24, Meadows Street.

Bombay, 21st March, 1901.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.

SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS AND MISSIONARIES booked at reduced rates.

PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.

HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines, sent FREE on Application.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.

PACKAGES cleared or shipped.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

London Agents, GRINDLAY & CO.

DOCTOR MENIST'S SPECTACLES.

REVISED PRICES.

	Gold. Rs.	Silver Rs.	Steel & Nickel Rs.
With Turnpin Side	60	28	16
With Single Temple	50	24	13
With Cur	50	24	13
Folders or Pince-Nes	50	24	13

SPECTACLES AND FOLDERS FITTED WITH MARCKS AND CO'S

Finest quality PEBBLES, at a REDUCTION of Rs. 5 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 for Steel.

Our new "Movillete" Frame which has gained universal admiration

THROUGHOUT INDIA IS WORTH INSPECTING.

Our Celebrated Violet Tinted Sun Glare and Dust Glasses, strongly recommended by all the leading men.

Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Nickel. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
60	25	12	5

NOTICE.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is given to all REPAIRS which are executed with the greatest precision and least possible delay. Oculist's prescriptions CAREFULLY PREPARED.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

TRAVELLERS TO EUROPE WILL FIND

ALL INDS OF TRAVELLING KIT AT

TREACHER & CO., LD.,

TRUNKS, BAGS,. PORTMANTEAUX, VALISES. AND HOLDALLS.

UNIFORM CASES AND LADIES' BONNET BOXES.

THE "KLIPPIT" LADIES' HAT CASE TO HOLD 6 HATS.

A LARGE VARIETY OF

JAPANNED STEEL AND LEATHER COVERED TRUNKS. SOILED LINEN BAGS.

DECK CHAIRS. DECK CHAIRS.

GENT'S UNDERCLOTHING

A VERY FINE SELECTION OF

DRESSING CASES AND BAGS.

TOILET REQUISITES

MEDICINES AND PATENT PREPARATIONS.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION.

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

GEO. GAHAGAN., & CO,

ENGINEERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, METAL AND TIMBER MERCHANTS, AND CONTRACTORS.

DESIGNS AND ESTIMATES FURNISHED ON APPLICATION.

BRIDGES, GIRDERS, ROOFS, AND STRUCTURAL WORK

Of all kinds made in our WORKS and erected if desired in any part of INDIA.

CASTINGS OF ALL KINDS AND OF ALL WEIGHTS UP TO 10 TONS EACH.

FORGINGS UNDER STEAM HAMMERS, RIVETING BY HYDRAULIC RIVETER.

MUNICIPAL REQUIREMENTS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

SANITARY AND WATERWORKS REQUIREMENTS.

SUPPLIERS OF

CAST AND WROUGHT IRON PIPES, GALVANIZED PLAIN AND CORRUGATED IRON PLATES.

BARS, ANGLES AND TEES (IRON AND STEEL), ROLLED BEAMS, TOOLS, CEMENT, ETC, ETC.

OFFICE AND WORKS,

BELLASIS ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

WHAT GIVES A RELISH TO YOUR DISHES?

OUR INDIAN CONDIMENTS.

(PEACOCK BRAND.)

DELICIOUS AND PALATABLE

CHUTNEYS, JAMS, JELLIES, CURRY STUFFS, PICKLES, PRESERVES, SAUCES, MUSTARD, ETC., ETC., WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

RECOMMENDED TO

FAMILIES, HOTELS, MESSES, AND CLUBS.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

THE INDIAN CHUTNEY MFG. CO.,
36, CHURCH GATE ST., FORT, BOMBAY.

CAKES:

WEDDING CAKES,

BIRTHDAY & CHRISTENING CAKES

OF MAGNIFICENT DESIGNS AND DECORATIONS AT REASONABLE PRICES.

CAKES:

SMALL CAKES, PASTRIES, CHOCOLETS, SWEETS, &c., &c.,

MANUFACTURED DAILY ON THE PREMISES BY COMPETENT EUROPEANS.

ICES.

DELICIOUS ICE CREAMS:

TWO KINDS DAILY.

ORDERS for the above respectfully solicited.

UP-COUNTRY ORDERS for Cakes, Confectioneries, Oilman's Stores, Wines, &c., receive the personal attention of the Proprietor.

FELICE CORNAGLIA,
83 and 85, MEDOWS STREET, and at RAMPART ROAD, Opposite Watson's Hotel.
TELEPHONE NO. 42.

CLEARANCE SALE.

UNPARALLELED OPPORTUNITY FOR CYCLISTS.

MESSRS. MARCKS & CO., LD., are offering FOR SALE the following "PREMIER" CYCLES at GREAT REDUCTIONS to clear their entire Stock.

GENTLEMEN'S

		List Cash Price. Rs.	Clearance Price. Rs.
5	Popular Premiers	250	187
1	Model "Premier" Road Racer.	265	200
9	Model "S" Premier Roadsters	270	208
1	Model "P" Premier Roadster	330	247
2	Model "O" Premier Road Racers.	330	247
3	Premier Path Racers	330	247
3	Premier "Kohinoor"	335	251
1	Polo-Premier	360	270
2	Premier "Royals"	360	270
4	Duplex Premiers	450	337

LADIES'

6	Kangaroo Premiers	235	176
5	Popular Premiers	265	200
6	Model "H" Premiers	270	208
3	Model "G" Premiers	335	251
8	Kohinoor Premiers	335	251
4	Royal Premiers	360	270

All machines fitted with the Latest Dunlop Tyres.
All machines are up to date.

MARCKS & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

McDOWELL & CO.,

MADRAS.

HAVANA CIGARS.

TO MEET THE DEMAND WHICH WE BELIEVE EXISTS IN INDIA FOR

REAL HAVANA CIGARS.

We have arranged for the regular importation of the undermentioned BRANDS made of the

FINEST

HAVANA TOBACCO

Procurable, and are now in a position to offer them at the following Prices :—

"MULETA" Principes

4 5/8 inches. Rs. 19-12 per 100 in 50's.

Rs. 20-8 per 100 in 25's.

"COMPOSIA" Especiales

4 3/8 inches. Rs. 17-1 per 100 in 50's.

"COMPOSIA" Imperatrix

4 3-8 inches. Rs 22-1 per 100 in 25's.

"MULETA" Graciosos

3¾ inches. Rs. 13-4 per 100 in 50's.

Rs. 14-2 per 100 in 25's.

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,

MADRAS AND LONDON.

THE GENERAL AGENCY.

FORT, BOMBAY.

SPECIALITIES.

BRANDIES.	WHISKIES.	WINES.
LAURENT'S LIQUEUR, 50 Years old.	ANTIQUARY LIQUEUR.	SHERRY, PORT, MADEIRA.
JULES ROBINS O. P.	WATSON'S CLUB.	CHAMPAGNE, HOCK,
COURVOISIERS	GILBEY'S PROVOST.	CLARET, BURGUNDY,
AUSTRALIAN	" SPEY ROYAL.	LIQUEURS.
GILBEY'S UNIVERSAL.	DAWSON'S PERFECTION.	FROM
THOS DUNKIN'S.	UAM VAR.	THE WELL KNOWN SHIPPERS,
&c. &c. &c.	MATHER'S 3 Stars.	W & A GILBEY, J & C WHITE
	&c. &c. &c.	HEIDSIECK & Co. E & P CANROBERT,
		LO, SICARD, BRETON & HOARD,
		&c. &c. &c.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

THE EVENT OF THE SEASON

THE

BANDMANN OPERA COMPANY.

Under the direction of

MAURICE E. BANDMANN.

TO-NIGHT,

FRIDAY, MARCH 22ND—The Most Popular Comic Opera

"THE GEISHA"

From Daly's Theatre, London.

SATURDAY, MARCH 23RD—The Greatest Gaiety Success

"THE SHOP GIRL"

From the Gaiety Theatre, London.

MONDAY, MARCH 25TH—The Belle of New York's Successor.

"THE CASINO GIRL"

From the Shaftesbury Theatre, London.

TUESDAY, MARCH 26TH—Arthur Roberts' Greatest Success

"GENTLEMAN JOE"

From the Prince of Wales' Theatre, London.

Box Plan at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Hummum Street.

TENDERS are invited by 1 o'clock on TUESDAY, the 2nd April, 1901, for the following services for the official year, 1901-1902 :—

I. Repairs to all the Civil Buildings in charge of the Executive Engineer, Presidency District, Bombay.

II. Supply of Road Metal, Sand Stone, yellow and red Hill earth, &c.

III. Supply of ordinary Carts and Bullocks.

Further particulars may be obtained at the office of the Undersigned.

K. G. DESAI, L. C. E.,
Executive Engineer, Presidency District.

Bombay, 19th March, 1901.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S. S. "CLEOPATRA," from TRIESTE and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of the Vessel's Arrival, and requested TO TAKE IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their GOODS, landed at the Victoria Dock, No. 7.

The Company's SURVEYOR, CAPTAIN MACFADYEN, will attend every morning to survey Damages, and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted within 7 days after the discharge of the Cargo, otherwise they will not be entertained. No Surveys can be allowed after the 7 days, or on goods removed from the Landing Shed.

E. SCARPA,
Agent, Austrian Lloyds S. N. Co.

Bombay, 21st March, 1901.

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT

THE EXAMINATION announced to be held on the 2nd and 3rd April, 1901, has been POSTPONED indefinitely.

GRAHAM T. W. OLVER
Officer in charge
Bombay Sub-Division of Telegraphs.

Bombay, 21st March, 1901.

NOTICE.

THE POWER of ATTORNEY granted by Messrs CUTLER PALMER and Co. of London in my favour, and which was recently withdrawn by Mr. S. G. WALLIS-WHIDDETT, their Attorney in India, is again in force in accordance with instructions received from the Firm's Head Office in London.

per. pro. CUTLER PALMER & Co.,
CHARLES MARQUIS,
General Manager.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTY-SIXTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company, Limited, will be held at the Offices of the Company, Oriental Buildings, on FRIDAY, the 22nd day of March 1901, at 3 P. M.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 7th day of March to 22nd day of March, 1901, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager.

Oriental Buildings, Bombay, 6th March, 1901.

THE JAMSETJEE NESSERWANJEE PETIT INSTITUTE.

NOTICE.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the above Institute will be held on Friday the 29th inst. at 5 p.m. in the Library Hall, Hornby Road.

(1.) To adopt the Committee's Report and Audited Balance Sheet and Accounts for the year 1900.

(2.) To appoint Office-Bearers and Directors, as per the Returns of the Voting Lists.

(3.) To elect two Auditors for 1901.

(4.) To transact such other business as may be brought before the Meeting.

A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of this Institute will be held on FRIDAY, the 29th inst. at 5-30 p.m. in the Library Hall, Hornby Road, to transact the following business :—

1.—To consider and approve of the Trust Settlement of the Institute Buildings proposed to be executed in favour of the Trustees of the late Bai Awabai Framjee Petit as sole executrix of the late Bai Dinbai Nesserwanjee Petit.

2.—To consider and adopt the amendment of, or alterations in any of the Rules and Regulations of the Institute which may be necessitated by any provision of provisions of the aforesaid Trust Settlement

By order,

JEEJEEBHOY, P. MISTRI,
Honorary Secretary.

Bombay, 13th March, 1901.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

EDWARD VII. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the trust property standing in the name of PREMABAI wife of CURSONDAS RAMJEE late of Bombay Hindu inhabitant deceased

LUCHMIDAS WALJEE and PURSHOTUM MORARJEE both of Bombay Hindu Inhabitants .....Petitioners.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness SIR LAWRENCE H. JENKINS, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 11th day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and one and in the first year of our Reign.

L. N. BANAJI,
Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court of Bombay.

D. B. BINNING,
The 11th day of March, 1901.
Messrs. EDGELOW GULABCHAND & WADIA,
Petitioners' Attorneys.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
60, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England,
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, KURRACHEE COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms :—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due,

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager.

21, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

GUN METAL CIGARETTE CASES, Snuff-Boxes, and Tobacco Boxes, New goods in Gun Metal at MARCKS & Co., Limited, Bombay and Poona.

CONCENTRATED ESSENCE of CHIRETTA is a purely vegetable Tonic, and peculiarly adapted in diseases of the Liver and Debility attendant on Fever, etc., Re. 1 Per bottle. Prepared by THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

ASQUITH & LORD, Opposite Clock Tower, Gent's evening Dress suits, Rs. 75, Silk Lined Dress Jackets from Rs. 40, White Dress Vests, Rs. 2-8, Dress Sash Belts, Rs. 5-8, Dress Pums. Rs. 9-12.

SAVING of 12½ per cent. by becoming an annual Member of RAJA DEEN DAYAL and SONS, Bombay Art Photographic Saloon, for the year 1901, simply by payment Rs. 5. For Tickets and further particulars please apply to the MANAGER.

RUSTY CYCLE PARTS: Have them Nickle-plated by

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY, 9, Meadow Street, Bombay. Silver and other Electro-plating and Bronzing undertaken.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

On SATURDAY, the 23rd inst., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, &c.

At 1-30 P.M.

1 strong-built rubber tyred victoria.
1 second-hand strong dog cart in good order,
1 glass fronted miniature brougham,
1 grey Arab quiet in harness,
1 bay pony quiet in harness and saddle,

Under instructions Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will on SATURDAY, the 23rd inst., at 3-30 p.m., sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, on account of concerned, gold cups and saucers, silver fountain and bowls suitable for presents, large and small silver trays, silver cups and saucers, gold-mounted dagger and scabbard, gold-mounted sword and scabbard, silver biscuit boxes, flower pots, tea pot, sugar pot and milk jug, pieces of kinkhob, silk lungi, susie, fulkari, mulmuls, khesses, carpets, &c.

The above will be on view four days before the sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On TUESDAY, the 26th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Apollo Street, Fort, opposite Share Bazaar, above Mr. Premchand Roychand's office (where the whole of the kit has been removed for sale), consisting of oil paintings and water colours by eminent artists, engravings, prints and photos, rich artware, consisting of China and Japanese bowls, plates, trays, jugs, cups and saucers, old arms, consisting of Japanese, Goorkas, Burma, Naga, Persian, Arab, and Indian daggers, swords, shields, spears, armours, helmets, etc., carved ivory vases, plates, metal stands, Japanese inlaid vases, Moolan enamelled ware, gold enamelled Japanese ware, tortoise shell trays, Benares ware, real satsuma ware, rook rifle, air guns, valuable reading books, and pocket atlases, Japanese bamboo furniture, plated ware, household furniture, camphorwood trunks, etc., the property of W. WEBB, Esq., proceeding to Europe.

Catalogues will be published, and the property is on view.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 20th March, 1901.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, No. 7, MARINE STREET.

GRAND AUCTION SALE OF BRASS IRON BEDSTEADS, GLASS FURNITURE, OIL PAINTINGS, BOHEMIAN GLASSWARE, TERRA-COTTA WARE, CARPETS, ETC.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY the 22nd inst. at 2 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Watson Building, Church Gate Street, Fort, the following consisting of brass and iron French, Italian and English fashion bedsteads, baby's cots, easy chairs, wire mattresses, English furniture such as pillars, cabinets, teapoys, bevelled glass chiffoniers, handsome large size oil pictures in gilt frames, drawing room clock keyless in glass case, lady's umbrellas and fans, perambulators and boy's tricycles, Bohemian glassware, best electroplate ware in varieties, bevelled mirrors in fancy frames, Carpets and footings, leather goods, abiums, Majolica and terra cotta ware, Japanese curiosities, etc.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

SALE OF 100 BALES FULLY-GOOD MACHINE-GINNED JULGAUM COTTON.

THIS DAY FRIDAY, the 22nd instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Pasta Lane, Colaba, in the Juttha of T. Muccadum Hirjee Sojpal, by order of Sarwaree Salagram Chhuganmull, and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Jehangeerjee Byramjee & Co.

100 Full-pressed bales Fully Good Machine ginned Julgaum cotton.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

SALE OF THE YACHT CINDERELLA.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Sewree, Chor Bunder, tomorrow SATURDAY, the 23rd instant at 4 p.m. The Yacht Cinderella as she lies at the said Bunder, belonging to the estate of the late Mr. JAMES MOORE.

The Yacht is on view.

On SUNDAY, the 24th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Nawab's Bungalow, below the Olivant's Bridge, Nesbit Road, Byculla, the valuable and neat French-polished black wood and teakwood household furniture of the latest design and also some by Wimoridge and Roberts, plated-ware, crockery and glassware, Mahogany square piano by Schiedmayer and Soehne, cottage piano by Rose and Co, in good order, art fret work, partition screen, large size bead screen, Singer's hand and foot sewing machine, 2 lady's and 1 gent's bicycles, windproof lamps, Arras sofa carpets, portiers, table ornaments, &c., the property of M. A. NAVIN Esq., proceeding to England.

The property of Mr. O. J. Holdway—

1 light strong built victoria, in good order.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by public Auction at their Room, on MONDAY, the 25th inst. at 3 p.m., the effects of the late Mr. James Moore consisting of blackwood and teakwood household furniture, 1 D. B. C. F. 500 express rifle by Joseph Lang and Sons, in case with cartridges, 1 D. B. P. F. 12 bore gun by Armoury Company in case 1 D. B. K. L. C. F. 12 bore hammerless gun by Edward Paton and Son, in case, 1 S. B. B. L. rifle with cover, 1 air gun with cover, wearing apparel, table and bed linen, masonic aprons and sword, glassware, crockery, pictures, books, bird stuffing instruments, fishing tackles &c.

The property is on view.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 25th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following :

The property of A. Monk, consisting of teak and black-wood dining room, drawing room, and bed room furniture, glassware, crockery ware, lamps, pictures, table ornaments, iron bedsteads, almirahs, cupboards, sofas, chairs, tables, teapoys, dressing and wash-hand tables, chest of drawers, sideboard, cabinet, meatsafe, square piano by Schiedmayer and Soehne, large cooking stove with chimney. Milner's safe on stand,

1 D. B. C. F. 10 bore express rifle by W. Lang.
1 B. B. C. F. 12 bore gun in case by William Powell.
1 S. S. Winchester repeating Rifle.
1 Winchester 190 bore express rifle.

At 2 p. m.

1 lady's swift bicycle; several gent's bicycle.
1 handsome victoria with lamps.
1 fine ch-polished office shigram.
1 second-hand tandau.
1 light dockcart.
1 glass-fronted brougham.

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT KALACHOWKI ROAD, NEAR CHINCHPOOGLY.

On FRIDAY, the 29th instant, at 4 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of Khurjee Bhugwan Vir hund, the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Zalobai, daughter of Jaloo jee Goamshetty the mortgagor in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage dated the 14th day of January 1899, the following property, viz :—

All that piece of lease hold land together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house or chawl standing thereon, situate at Kalachowki Road in Chinchpooly, without the Fort, and in the Registration District and City of Bombay, and assessed under K Ward No. 8370, and Street No. 1, containing by admeasurement 217 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the east by the property of Hajee Mohomed Moossa, on the west by the house of Motiram Dayaram, on the north by a public passage, and on the south by a sweeper's passage, and the said premises have been in the occupation of the tenants of the mortgagor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 20th March, 1901.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF OLD RAFTERS, TILES, &c.

By order of the Commanding Royal Engineers, Bombay, M. W., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 22nd March, 1901, at 3 p.m., at Mazagon Bombay Defences Yard consisting of old rafters, battens, country tiles, &c.

SALE OF LARGE STOCK OF STONES.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 22nd March, 1901, at 4 p.m., on the site of the Burial Ground at Nareiwady, consisting of a large quantity of stones which will be sold in convenient lots to suit buyers.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, March 19th, 1901.

MENESSE AND COMPANY, No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF JAVA TEA.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 23rd instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, on account of the under writers—

5,100 chests Java tea.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN JAMBULWADY LANE, KALBADEVI ROAD.

On WEDNESDAY, the 27th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the mortgagee Messrs. Shankerprasad Hariprasad and Girjaprasad Hariprasad, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors Mangesh Purshotum and Narayen Mangesh, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 9th May, 1891, the following landed property :—

All that piece of land containing by admeasurement in length 14 sticks and in breadth 2 1-2 sticks or thereabouts, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 479 new No. 2468, old Survey No. 1161, new Survey No. 25 together with the tenement or building standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under C Ward No. 364-1775, Street No. 19 to 19, all which premises are situate on the north side Jambulwadi Lane, Kalbadevi Road, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, in Bombay and are bounded on the east by the house of Vithal Bhika Sajba, on the west by the house of Nowrojee Shapurjee Oomrigar and Kalbadevi Road, on the north by a range or chawl belonging to Dawoodbhai Moosabhai and on the south by the Jambulwadi Lane.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the vendor's solicitors, Messrs. Manockjee Jamsetjee and Jamsetjee, or to the undersigned.

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Bombay, 2nd March, 1901.

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A SIMPLE AND EFFECTIVE PRECAUTION AGAINST ENTERIC (TYPHOID) FEVER, CHOLERA, DYSENTERY, AND ALL DISEASES COMMUNICATED THROUGH WATER.

INVESTIGATIONS have recently been made in the Research Laboratory of the Royal Colleges of Physicians (Lond.) and Surgeons (Eng.), and in the Public Health Laboratory of the University of Edinburgh, into the action of every known class of filter on the British market and their joint results, confirming previous other investigations by the highest continental authorities, are that :—

(*a*) The PASTEUR FILTER is the only filter proved to prevent the communication of water-borne disease ;

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(*c*) Wherever they were examined on this point, they proved to be liable to increase the danger, making good water bad, and bad water worse.

THE PASTEUR FILTER.

M. PASTEUR states that he has authorized the association of his name with this Filter, invented and tested in his laboratory, because of his knowledge of its scientific and sanitary value ; but that such association with any other filter is simply an abuse of his name, made without his authority and against his wish.

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"Hunyadi János has invariably shown itself an effectual and reliable Aperient, which I recommend to the exclusion of all others. Never gives rise to undesirable symptoms even if used continuously for years."

AVERAGE DOSE :—*A wineglassful before breakfast, either pure or diluted with a similar quantity of hot or cold water.*

CAUTION.—Note the name "Hunyadi János," the signature of the Proprietor, ANDREAS SAXLEHNER, and the Medallion, on the Red Centre Part of the Label.

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"Unrivalled House, known throughout the world for its enormous production and for the Excellent Quality of its Manufactures."

The Jury of 1900 has again conferred the Highest Possible Award, and the value of the present unprecedented distinction has been enhanced by the following Special Mention—

"This Firm has not ceased to progress, either in the extension of its business or in the excellence of its Manufactures."

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD,

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£500,000
RESERVE FUND	£330,000

HEAD OFFICE :
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES :
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Lahore, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Amritsar, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Re. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected,

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principle Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

Subscribed	Rs.	15,00,000
Reserve Fund	„	11,00,000
Uncalled Capital	„	5,00,000

DIRECTORS.

MR. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
„ R. J. D. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
„ N. A. McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
„ D. KING.

CREDITS granted on approved Security and every description of banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and 2 per cent. per annum allowed on the daily balance.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest :—

	Per cent.
For 2 Years	5½ Per Annum
„ 1 Year	5 „
„ 6 Months	4½ „
„ 3 Months	4 „

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principle and interest of Debentures on its approved list on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.

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For further information apply to—

D. KING,
Agent.

Calcutta, 12th January, 1901.

LONDON BRANCH :
19, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET, E.C

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE :—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES :—BOMBAY, KARACHI, LAHORE, LONDON, MADRAS, RANGOON AND RAWAL PINDEE.

SUB-BRANCHES :—MURREE, (April to October) and AMRITSAR.

DEPOSIT AGENCIES :—

Messrs. SINCLAIR MURRAY & Co.—Narayanguni.
Messrs. SCHRODER SMIDT & Co.—Digha Ghat, Dinajpur, Pauna
Mr. GILBERT FINLAYSON—Sewan, Bankipore & Chapra.
H. FREDERICHSON, Esq.—Raj Nandgaon (Raipur, C. P).
Messrs. LALLAS GUNGARAM CHOONEELAL.—Mhow and Indore.
MOOCHOOL SHAH, Esq.—Poona.
MANIBHAI JEYSINGBHAI HATHEESING, Esq.—Ahmedabad.
Messrs. CHUNIBHAI DAYABHAI VAKILNAH & Co.—Surat
Messrs. JARDINE ROY & Co.,—Barisal.

CAPITAL PAID UP—Rs. 40,00,000.

RATES OF INTEREST allowed are as under—

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FIXED DEPOSITS :—

9 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
2 years at 5½ per cent. per annum.

The Bank will also at the Head Office or at any of the Branches in India, transfer sums for DEPOSIT in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.

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Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound Interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

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NOTICES.

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ADMISSION 1 Rupee.

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S. S. "SETOS."

NOTICE is hereby given that as the s. s. "Setos" is about to be SOLD by AUCTION as she now lies in the Bombay harbour, consignees and—or underwriters of the Cargo on Board the said Vessel are requested to remove the said Cargo on or before the 25th instant, on or about which date the said Vessel will be sold.

A. STRANDES, Agent,
GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents for the Underwriters.

Dated 20th March, 1901.

THE VICTORIA MEMORIAL FUND.

SUBSCRIPTIONS are invited towards the above Fund. Subscribers are requested to send in their amounts either direct to the BANK OF BOMBAY where an account has been opened, or to the Undersigned, at No. 21-27 Hornby Row, Fort. Receipts will be acknowledged.

JEHANGIR BOMANJI PETIT,
For Self & Co.—Secretaries.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

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APPLICATIONS for the Shares are now being received and Registered at the Head Office, Branches, and Agencies. THE LIST of SHARES reserved for Shareholders being closed, a limited number is now available to the general public.

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Rs. 20 on application, Rs. 30 on allotment, and Rs 50 on 31st March, 1901.

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Application Forms may be obtained at the Head Office or any of the Branches or Agencies.

By Order of the Board.

REG. MURRAY,
Chief Manager.

Calcutta, 31st December, 1900.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

NOTICE.

MESSRS A. F. Perkins & Co.'s "JACK" BRAND PILSENER is a light wholesome Beer Brewed from the Finest English Hops.

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Do. of 6 Dozen.....Pts. Rs. 19 8

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All the latest in the trade.

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DECK CHAIRS,
With and without Leg Rests.

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TOWELS, SHEETING, &c.
(Sole Agent, Basel Mission.)

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Latest Patterns with all necessary equipment.

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NOTES.

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FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY
BY
TODARMAL
Price Re. 1. Postage, half-anna.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette," Bombay.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, MARCH 20.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols.....£ 95 15-16 = —5-16
3 per cent. Rentes.....£101 1-2 = unchanged.
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan.....£108 = "
3 1-2 per cent. Govt. Securities ...£ 93 3-8 = "
Bar Silver in London .....28 1-16 = "
Do at New York.....61 1-8 = "
Exchange on London at Paris...25·17 1-2 = —1
Do In New York.....4·87 7-8 = unchanged.
Discount Bank of England .....4 p. c. = "
" Short London Bills ...3 5-8 p. c. = "
" Indian Bank Bills.....3 5-8 p. c. = "

COTTON.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats dull. Manchester was dull. Total sales 8,000 bales. Sold on speculation and for export 500 bales. Imports 12,000 bales. Spot 4 25-32 unchanged. Arrivals closed quiet.

March	March-April	June-July
4 39	4 39	4 39
—3	—3	—3

In New York—

Receipts at the Ports.....	20,000 bales.
Do. last year	.....
Exports to Great Britain.....	3,000 "
Do. Continent.....	11,000 "
Mid-Uplands.....	8 7-16—1-8 "
Futures month of June	8 35—10 "
Do. do. of September ..	7 49—4 "

Rapeseed and Linseed firm.

At the periodical Biddings for Council Bills.

Rs. 45,00,000 were allotted to Calcutta.
Rs. 5,10,000 " to Bombay.
Rs. 25,10,000 " to Madras.

Rs. 75,20,000 at 1s. 3 29-32d.
Minimum rate received 73 p. c.

Telegrapic Transfers—

Rs. 2,20,000 to Calcutta.
Rs. 1,50,000, to Bombay.
Rs. 1,10,000 to Madras.

Rs. 4,80,000 at 1s. 3 31-32d.
Minimum rate received 73 p. c.

Total amount sold during week Rs. 56,70,000.
Amount to be allotted next week Rs. 70,00,000.
Extra allotments.
Bills on Bombay .....Rs. 20,000 at 1s. 3 15-16d.

The markets closed for Parsee holiday.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half Yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 p. c.	1,250
Bank of Bengal	40,000	00	all	12 pr. ct.	1,235 xd
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	8 pr. ct.	1,060
Commercial	15,000	100	75	nil	50
Bank of India.					
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	1,00,000	£6	all	3 pr. ct.	
Charter Bank of India, Australia & China	40,000	£20	£20	10 pr. ct.	£29.
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation ...	80,000	dol. 125	all	£1-10-0	
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12 1-2	8 pr. ct.	

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Last Half yearly.	
Ahmedabad Advantage..	70		000	Nil	
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	0	
Angel-Indian ..	1,315	..	0	Nil	
Assur Veerjee Mill, Ltd.	In all 2000 Shares of which 1002 have been all lotted.	Rs. 500 each	Fully paid up	Rs. 25 12 1-2	nom
Barar Manfg. Co. Ltd ...		1,000	1,000	Nil	
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co....	2,750	550,000	200	12 1-2	170
Bombay Nationl Manfg. Co. Ltd	90	1,000	1,000	Nil	300
Britannia Mills	90	500	500	dvdRs 30	480
Bombay Woollen Manfg. Co. Ltd	500	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.5	9
Central India..	1,000	1,000	1,000	10 per ct.	250
Cumma Mills Co. Ltd.	650	1,000	90	dvdRs.90	1,000
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.8.	1,020
Coimbatore S. and W....	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	380
Connaught Mills	6,000	100	00	9 pr ct.	550
Colaba Land & Mills	800	500	500	25	1
Coorla Mills ..	4,000	700	...	nil	500
Currimbhoy Mills	80	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	250
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Nil	535
Dhulia Ginning and Pressing Co. Ltd.	400	250	all	dvdRs20	192 1-2
Dhun Mills.....	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	280
Empress	2,100	500	500	Nil	190
Framjee Petit..	1,250	1,000	1,000	Nil	225
Hindustan	1,875	1,000	1,000	Nil	275
Hyderabad Mills	700	500	500	40	340
Howard and Bullough ...	1,500	500	500	25	670
Hope Mills....	500	1,000	1,000	30	475
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	30	350
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	Nil	1,200
Indian Manfg...	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	160
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ltd...	700	1,000	1,000	dvdRs 50	460
James Greaves,	1,100	500	500	Nil	400
Jafer Alli	500	500	500	dvdRs 25	340
Jamshedi Manufacturing Co	1,500	250	250	dvd 5	220
Jowraj Ballon..	1,000	1,000	1,000	no dvd	115
Jubilee Mills Co., Ltd.....	4,430	1,000	1,000	Nil	420
Khandesh	7,500	1,000	1,000	dvdRs65	250
Kanagana Manfg. Co....	1,000	250	250	65	70 -
Khatao Manjanjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs25	500 xd
Krishna Mills Ltd	1,218	500	—	dvdRs.8	450
Leopold.....	3,500	100	198	dvdRs10	570
Lord Reay Mfg.	445	1,000	1,000	Nil	110
Lakhidas Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	1xd
Madras United	336	1,000	1,000	Rs 10.	320
Maharashtra....	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	2,250
Mahomed Shah Mills (Gulburga)	8,400	500	500	5 pr ct.	75
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	dvd40	1,705
Mohanlal K. Parekh G & Mfg Co. Ltd., Amraoti	300	100	115	dvdRs15	—
Mazagon	5,000	250	—	Nil	62½
Morarji Gocudass	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvdRs35	1,425
Mysore S & M. Co., Ltd	4,000	250	250	Nil	180
adura Mills...	7,779	100	100	Nil	—
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	pa 52
New Great Eastern.....	1,400	1,000	1,000	Nil	125
Presidency Mills. Co. (Ltd).	742	1,	1,000	Nil	525
Queen Mills ..	800	1,000	1,000	Rs30	425
Ripon Mills ..	600	1,000	1,000	dvdRs8.	500
Saraswati Mills	1,250	500	500	Nil	500
Sassoon.....	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvdRs30	450
Shoapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	1730
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Nil	360
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil	85
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	Nil	200
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	Nil	160
Standard Mills Co.	1,000	500	500	Nil	235
Star of India ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	66
Swadeshi Mills	4,000	500	500	dvdRs22½	625
Sasoon and Alliance	3,000	500	500	Nil	300
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co	500	1,000	1,000	Ni	—
Union Mills Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	35
Venishunker Lukhmishanker Mill Co. Ld..	900	500	500	Nil	410 xd
Victoria Mills..	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	3
Western India.	1,200	1,000	1,000	Nil	300
Wadhwan City Ginning Pressing & Manufacturing Co, Ld.	400	50	all	dvdRs	

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Consolidated Stock	—	£100	—	—	—
B. B. & C. I. R. Co. New £12 Shares	—	£10	—	—	—
Ahmedabad Prantej Ry....	500	90	—	5 pr. ct.	695
Tapti Valley Ry. Co.....	500	500	—	4 pr. ct.	460

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 3m. Sun sets, 6h. 11m. High water, 0-0m., 0-44s. Low water, 5-59m., 6-22s.
P. & O. s.s. Egypt, with English mails of 8th instant, due to arrive at 7 a.m.
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company, 3 p.m.
Novelty Theatre: "The Geisha" by the Bandmann Opera Company.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Jamsetjee Nesservanjee Petit Institute will be held on Friday the 29th instant, at 5 p. m., in the Library Hall, Hornby Road.

A PRESENTATION BOOK.—Messrs. Bayley, Mason and Co., 3, Bentinck Street, Calcutta, send us a handy note-book with a picture of Lord Roberts in full uniform, on the cover, and intimate their readiness to supply our readers with a free copy of the same on application to them.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Delagoa Bay, Natal and Cape Colony, per (extra) s. s. Umlazi, via Tuticorin and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 7 p.m., to-day and to-morrow, respectively:—Mails for Colombo, the Strait Settlements, China, Japan and Australia, per (extra) s. s. Coromandel, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 12 noon on Wednesday, the 27th inst. Mails for Samu, Mombasse, Tanga, Darasalem, Ibochinde Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa-Bay, Natal and Cape Colony per s. s. Safari, will be closed at the General Post Office a 10 a.m. on Monday the 25th instant.

A LECTURE on the "History of Kanara" will be given under the auspices of the Kanara Catholic Association by Mr. J. A. Saldanha, B.A., LL.B., at The Thribhowan Mandai Hall, Girgaum Back Road, (kindly lent for the occasion by Mr. Tribhuwandas Mangaldas Nathubhoy, at 6-30 p. m. on Saturday the 23rd instant. Dr. C. Fernandes, M.D., L.M. and S., will preside. The lecture is open to the public.

THEFT IN THE TOWN HALL.—Yesterday at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Babu Pandu, a hamal in Government service, aged 50, was charged with the theft of a black piece of cloth, of the value of Rs. 3, which was temporarily stowed away in the Durbur Room of the Town Hall. Mr. Robert Flower Smith, custodian of the Town Hall, prosecuted and in his evidence he stated that the accused pleaded guilty to the charge, and whatever punishment might be inflicted on him would necessarily mean loss of his service and pension. The accused was convicted and sentenced to 15 days' rigorous imprisonment.

FATALITY ON THE RAILWAY.—Mr. P. Byrne, the Coroner, held an inquiry yesterday at the J. J. Hospital, regarding the death of Ramabhai, a Hindu woman, aged fifty years. The deceased lived in a hut near the Matunga station. On Wednesday morning she was at work in a camp near the Dadur station of the B. B. and C. I. Railway. At a quarter past 9 o'clock a Borivli local train left the Dadur station and about two minutes after the deceased was found lying outside the line near a turnstile, about two hundred paces to the north of the station. She was severely injured on the head and body and was unconscious. She was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where it was ascertained that her right thand and four ribs on the left side had been fractured and that she had received serious injury to her head. She died next day. It was presumed that deceased must have attempted to cross the lines, through the turnstile, when she was knocked down by the train. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

THE MAHOMEDAN CONFERENCE.

THIRD DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

NAWAB MOHSIMEL-MULK presided over the Conference which was largely attended. Amongst the persons present were, Mr. Moscardi, District Judge, Mrs. Moscardi, Miss Rise, Mr. Amadkhan, and Nawabzada Abdull Karim Khan.

A scheme called the Victoria Mahomedan Education Memorial Rupee scheme for collecting funds was proposed by Nawabzada Nasrulla Khan, and seconded by Khan Bahadoor Shamsudin Kadari, and unanimously carried.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

Khan Bahadur Sayed Shamsuddin Kadri in a very able speech proposed that the president of the general conference Committee should be Nawab Mohsin-al-Muluk. He was a man of profound learning, of wide experience and his sympathetic regard for the interest of the Mahomedan community rendered him the most suitable president that can be selected.—Nawabzada Nasrullah Khan eloquently seconded the proposal. Nawab Mohsin-al-Muluk expressed his regret that he could not accept the post as he had the onerous duties of Secretary to the Alighar College to perform. The choice naturally feel upon the Honble. Mr. Fazalbhai Visram, a sincere pioneer of the progress of the Mahomedan Community and he was unanimously elected President of the Permanant Committee of the Mahomedan Educational Conference. Nawabzada Nasrullakhan proposed that Sayedzen Saheb El Edroos, Nawabzada Sidi Mohmad, Meer Namunu, Mir Mahmad Hussain, Mr. Ali Akbar Khan Bahadur Shamsuddin Kadri and Mr. Mahomad Hassan Mukba as Vice-Presidents, and the following as the Divisional Secretaries. Northern Divison—Moulvi Abdool Kadar Bookza. Central Divison—Mir Akbar Ali Khan. Southern Division—Nawab of Bela and Mr. Abdool Satar Omar, Joint Secretaries. The Secretaries for Kathiawar and Sind are to be elected hereafter.

Khan Bahadoor Shamsudin Kadri proposed that there be a general Secretary. He said the work to be undertaken was such that none but the most sympathetic and sincere worker coould do justice to it, and it is upon the efficiency, tact, ability, perseverance and indefatigable exertions of the General Secretary, that the success of this conference will mainly depend. He will have to travel from one District to another and from one city or town to another at the risk of personal convenience. The organisation of this conference was a good criterion of the qualifications of the General Secretary. The patience and perseverance with which Nawabzada Nasrullah khan had successfully organised his first systematic Conference of its kind in Gujarat pointed him out to be the best and the fittest General Secretary to be found.

Khan Saheb Syed Husain El Edroos seconded the proposal, which was supported by Nawab Mohsin ul Mulk Bahadur, and unanimously passed.

SUBJECTS CONSIDERED.

The following programme was then gone through:

Lecture by Mr. Saknumia and Nawab Sadroodin Khan.—It was proposed by Nawabzada Nasrullakhan, seconded by Mr. Mohomed Hassan Muckba, supported by Gulam Saheb Syed Hussain El Edroos that all wealthy Mahomedans should support the Ulamas.

It was proposed by Mr. Yusuf Khat Khatay, seconded by Mr. Shaike Abdool Snamsudin, B. A., Supported by Nawabzada Nasrullakhan "That Muktabkhanas should be supported for imparting Religious Education to the Muhammadan children and such reforms as are practicable should be made in the system of teaching Arabic and Urdoo.—The length of time for which children are kept at Muktabkhanas for study is too great a strain on them and therefore children up to the age of 8 or 9 years should not be taught daily for more than 3 hours."

It was proposed by Lieutenant Chotomia, seconded by Mr. Mohomed Hassam Muckha, supported by Khansaheb Syed Hussain Mulkha, "That expenditure incurred on marriages, funeral ceremonies &c., should be retrenched and the amount thus saved should be devoted to defraying the expenses of the education of the children."

A lecture was given by Mr. Mohomed Soofi.

A vote of thanks proposed by Khan Bahadoor Shamasudin Kadar, seconded by Khan Bahadoor Yusufali Khan, was accorded to the Chairman.

Nawab Mohsinul-Mulk congratulated the Conference upon the presence of European, Hindu, and Parsi gentlemen at its sittings. He dilated upon the erudition of old Hindus, their Vedas and applauded the wholesome signs of friendly feelings and union amongst Mohammadans, Hindus and Parsis, and pointed out in detail the benefit derived by the natives of India from the benign rule of British Government.

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CORRESPONDENCE.

THE QUEEN'S MEMORIAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It does not reflect credit on the patriotism of the East Indian Catholics that their ladies should be doing nothing when the ladies of the Portuguese or the Goanese community, who are subjects of a foreign King, are doing all they can to collect moneys for the purpose of perpetuating the name of the deceased Queen-Empress. It seems to me that the East Indian ladies have no committee of their own to promote what is, and should be, most dear to their hearts—the memory of their much beloved and highly revered Sovereign. It is high time that something should be done in that direction in which our Goanese fellow residents are up and doing.—Yours, &c.,

AN EAST INDIAN.

THE WAYS OF VAGRANTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Allow me through the columns of your valuable paper to call the attention of the authorities that be to the ever increasing number of cold-blooded "murders" one often sees committed in the very streets of Bombay. I refer to the merciless deeds of the heartless vagrants, who under the guise of the famine stricken, deliberately starve their children to death in order to excite the feelings of the kind-hearted and thus to earn a few miserable annas. Now, would you ever suppose that it is possible only for the youngsters to go unfed whilst the grown up ones are as plump as possible. One would be but too glad to see our sympathetic and energetic Police Commissioner look into the matter and by bringing the rascals to justice earn gratitude for the lives he would thus save. What could be more charitable?—Yours, ect.,

J.

THE G. I. P. NEW TIME-TABLE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I hope you will allow me to bring to the notice of the G. I. P. Railway authorities the inconvenience felt by the public owing to the changes made in the new time-table. People attending their respective duties have generally to attend their offices either at 9-30 or 10 a.m., this being the case there should be some arrangement made for a train timed to reach Victoria Terminus station at about 9-15 a.m. According to the present time-table a train arrives at the Mazagon station at 8-56, Bombay time. This train is too early for those who attend office at 9-30. The next train is at 9-10, Bombay time, nearly an hour later, which of course does not suit those whose business hour is 9-30 a. m. I hope, therefore, considering the number of people who attend business at 9-30, that the Railway authorities will arrange for a train to be run arriving at the Victoria Terminus station at about 9-15, Bombay time.—Yours, &c.

ISIDORE MENDONCA.

MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS AT BILLIMORA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Formerly, when the Municipality was first introduced in Billimora, all public roads as well as the road leading as far as the railway station were watered. By degrees the watering of the road leading to the railway station was discontinued and for the last two years the watering establishment has been abolished. The roads consequently present a bad appearance and clouds of dust are seen floating in the streets. It is alleged that the Municipal finances do not allow of our town having the blessing of watered roads. While every Talooka town gets as Municipal grant a sum of six annas per head of population, our town is given only four annas per head. The toll revenues of Billimora yield a greater sum than Gandevi, while the latter town receives a grant of annas six per head—say 50 per cent. more than Billimora. This miserable treatment has not only resulted in our roads being left without watering, but also the number of the Municipal light is being decreased. They are so far separated from one another that their usefulness is even doubtful.

To relieve our municipal finance His Highness the Gaekwar's Government will do well to grant to the Municipality the toll revenue of Billimora proper, instead of 4 annas per head of the population. Anyhow, it is required that we should be served better in Municipal affairs than hitherto.

GAEKWARI.

OVERCROWDED TRAINS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—May I request that you will kindly bring to the notice of the authorities the scandalous manner in which trains are overcrowded on the G. I. P. Railway. The Railway company, it is said, bring forth a plea that the blame rests with the public it as much as they all want to rush by particular trains. This plea would hold good if only overcrowding is observed in one or two trains. Is is, however, a matter of everyday experience that all evening trains beginning with the Kalyan passenger leaving Victoria Terminus at 5-50 p.m., Madras time, up to 7-40 Thana train, are invariably overcrowded up to Dadar. Moreover the management is largely responsible for this state of things. Yesterday, i.e., Monday, 18th instant, owing to some unknown cause the evening Kalyan express was late in starting by nearly half an hour. The result was that at the very starting station, under the very nose of the Railway head-quarters, all carriages were filled to overflowing. But the wonder was that not a single Railway official did so much as to take any notice of this, and we poor passengers had to travel in suffocation. It is said that the Railway Company has platform superintendents. Is it not their duty to look after the comfort of local passengers? I hope it may not be answered that these officers are to look after the through trains only. The present Traffic Manager is a very efficient officer and a kind man, and I hope that if you would kindly ventilate this grievance of the silent multitude of the local passengers, he will readily take measures, if not to check, at least to minimize the evil.—Yours, &c.,

"A PASSENGER."

ADDITIONAL RAILWAY STATION WANTED.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—If it is, is it not he duty of the railway authorities to look to the comforts and conveniences of the travelling public. There is a great exodus every year at the commencement of the plague, and the people who never liked to leave Bombay have built numerous bungalows on both sides of the stations from Santa Cruz down to Borivli, and even in the jungles far from the stations.

There is necessarily a station required at Chowkey No. 31, between Borivli and Malad as the distance between the two stations is three miles. People have built more than fifty bungalows in the five villages viz Malavani, Kandoli, Kharawdi, Poisar and Ankurli, and all these villages are quite in the centre of these two stations, and there are more than a hundred pass holders. These unfortunate persons have many times applied for a new station but all to no purpose. All these persons have to come either to Malad or Borivli to catch trains and more than three fourths of an hour is required to walk. A branch of the Bombay Pinjrapole is opened at Ankurli, and there are good chances of Banias building the houses there, and unless there is a station built and facility given people will not built, but as soon as it is built, many bungalows will be seen in its immediate vicinity. The new station will also afford convenience to a number of Europeans who are fond of shooting, and from there is a short road to Kanori Caves, which are generally visited by new arrivals from home. If the company is afraid to build a permanent station, it would be advisable for them to build a small one same as the Matunga Road Station.—Yours etc.,

K. A. DHUME.

THE DONATIONS OF WEALTHY MEN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—A correspondence appears in a contemporary in connection with the Victoria Memorial. The writer of the letter, "A Census of Wealth," openly accuses the reputed men of wealth in Bombay of raising a false cry of "bad times," and thus tries to belittle the munificence of these gentlemen. He has, however, at the very outset admitted that if "times are not bad to-day they have been bad these three years." He then proceeds to eulogise his Excellency the Governor of Bombay on having subscribed half his pay for one month to the fund. He finds 71 individuals whose aggregate wealth may be computed at 12 crores and says that the "melancholy meanness" of these men is a cause of bitter disappointment to Lord Northcote.

Well, comparisons are always odious, and more so if made in connection with the Victoria Memorial. The writer of the letter says that these Bombay people are "worth" between one crore and two lakhs each. What does he mean by calling them "worth" so much. Does he mean that their yearly "incomes are so much or does he mean that their invested property" is so much? If the latter is would not be right or wise to expect them to give as princely donations as His Excellency the Governor has done, but if is be the former, we may expect large donations from them.—A question, however, arises in this case, "What may be reasonably expected to be the actual income received by each of these during the last few years?" And a still more serious question is "What large drains have they had on their purses during these years?" Will the writer of the latter alluded to above take more pains to ascertain this or bring common sense to his aid and say how much the several contributions of each of these may reasonably be expected to amount to? If reverses of fortune do come who will be more rapidly and more completely crushed. Lord Northcote or these men? Would it then be right to call them names for holding the strings of their purses tight and not throwing away sums just as they are asked?—Yours, &c.,

Berar. D. T. B.

MEMORIAL PICTURE POST-CARDS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—After a fruitless round of our local establishments which are known to deal in the picture post-card business, will you please allow me to enquire through your journal, in the interests of picture post-card collectors in this country—of whom there may be a good number by this time—and of the public in general, whether we can get, or still expect to get, from any of the houses which supply us with Indian post-cards any specially designed Indian ones as mementos of our late Queen-Empress. We may have photographs and other more expensive mementos, but as we cannot all take advantage of them, one on so popular and cheap a line as post-cards, which we could have the advantage of interchanging with one another, would, I feel sure, be generally appreciated.

In England such a privilege has already been provided in the natural course of events. Black edged post-cards of the ordinary size with miniature portraits of our late Queen, engraved over suitable inscription, and occupying just about a quarter of the space on the correspondence side of the cards, are issued from London, and many here may have received copies of it, or of other similar cards, by the last two mails, from friends at home. While we are much behind in this "craze" as yet, I think, however, it would be a little surprising to all of us who have now become familiar with these post-cards if no such souvenir cards on the side of India are issued. As we have gone in for the cards, it would seem only a natural circumstance to have done something fitting for the occasion, in even so small, but popular, a line as that. Though a new issue of memorial post-cards would appear to be of special interest only to those with whom the collection and exchange of these cards is a "hobby," there can be no doubt that such mementos of our Queen, brought within the reach of all, would soon be very popularly appreciated, and it would be another record for us, especially in India, towards keeping alive and perpetuating the memory of our good and dearly loved Queen-Empress Victoria. The general attention also which such an opportunity will claim would be advantageous in helping to increase the popularity of these cards as a medium of international communication, afforded now to nearly all countries, of knowing about other people and places, developing and broadening our sympathies keeping "in touch" with one another, though out of sight, and thus enabling one "to get beyond the horizon of his own neighbourhood, and to learn—as the Germans say—that there are folk on the far side of the hills,"—a good end to which we may possibly look as a outcome, with the popularity of our picture post-cards.—Yours, &c.,

PERCY JEDDO.

Grant Road.

QUARTERS FOR MEDICAL STUDENTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I was agreeably surprised to see in your Saturday's issue that my humble voice had raised a sympathetic echo in high quarters. Nothing could have been more opportune than Sir Bhalchandra Krishna's letter which appeared in your issue of Saturday. The case for the Medical Students is so strong that it really requires very little recommendation. And what it has got from Sir Bhalchandra Krishna ought to suffice. I have not a word to say against the appeal which the learned Doctor has made both to the medical fraternity and the Government of Bombay. But there is in my humble opinion very great danger of the appeal being shelved, as so many others of the same nature have been before. I do not mean to say that there is any deliberate want of feeling either in the Government or the public, but the habit of letting things "drift" has become so much of a second nature with us that unless exceptional circumstances come into play there is very little chance of the Quarters for Medical Students being a "fait accompli." The picture which Sir Bhalchandra has drawn of the financial position of the Bombay Government is so disheartening, and of that of the people so unpromising, that it will require a veritable Alladin's lamp to open the purse strings of the Government and the public. From the Educational policy of the Government for the last few years, and the emaciated condition of their treasury, much help from Government is almost impossible. Nor do I blame Government for it. Like everybody else's there is a bottom to the Government purse. Under these circumstances I think the best thing would be to initiate a public fund, and when a sufficient sum has been collected to approach Government with a prayer asking them to supplement it by a liberal grant. It will prove that the public not only sincerely feel for us Students, but are prepared to sacrifice a part of their savings, which alone is the real index to sincerity. If this is done I am sure the exceremely sympathetic government of Lord Northcote will hasten to do their part of this public duty.

The recent deaths from plague of three of our brethren have so forcibly brought home to us the necessity for decent quarters that we Medical Students have of our own accord, poor as we are, started a fund for this purpose, and it is expected that it will amount to between two and three thousand rupees. The students thus have done their duty. Will the public of Bombay now do theirs? We have a claim not only on the members of the Medical profession, but I think a greater claim upon the general public of Bombay, for ultimately it is they that will benefit by future Medical Graduates. As I have said in the beginning it is best to strike while the iron is hot, and I hope now that the ball has been set rolling that it will gather a good deal of silvery moss and ultimately come to be the foundation stone of what will really be a haven of rest to us Medical Students. On behalf of myself and my fellow-students may I hope that the benevolent public of Bombay will unloose their purse-strings and hasten to give a concrete form to this proposal of Quarters for Medical Students which, if left long in a nebulous form, is very likely to evaporate. Hoping, Sir, that my humble proposal will meet with a sympathetic and early response,—Yours, &c.,

N. V.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. MR. JUSTICE CROWE.)

DISPUTE BETWEEN A FARZENDAR AND HIS TENANT.

GANPATRAO LUKARAM VS. PRAGJEE KALLIANJEE.

THE plaintiff claimed that defendant be ordered to remove forthwith his foundation, plinth, and other erection from the land belonging to the plaintiff and restore possession to him of the land encroached upon; that, meanwhile, defendant be restrained by injunction of the court from building or continuing to build on the land; that he be ordered to pay to plaintiff such damages as to the court may seem just, etc. The Hon. Mr. Scott and Mr. P. J. Padshah, instructed by Messrs. Dikshit and Dhunjishah, appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Inverarity and Mr. Robertson instructed by Messrs. Mansukhlal, Damoder, and Jamsetjee appeared for the defendant.

The plaintiff stated that he is the owner of an oart known as Kudwady, situated at Cavel, which is divided in plots, such plots being let out to tenants on farzendary tenure. The defendant is one of such tenants, and the plots originally let to him measured 144·4 square yards, and there was till lately a structure belonging to him. The defendant had lately pulled down the structure and had commenced to erect a new structure thereon. In digging the foundation defendant had encroached on a portion of the land belonging to the plaintiff to the extent of 36·9 square yards. The said encroachment was actually effected ten years ago; but the plaintiff said he was not able to ascertain the same until he commenced the investigation of the boundaries after the defendant had pulled down his old house. Plaintiff had pointed out the encroachment and called upon the defendant to remove his foundation and building, but defendant denied the encroachment and declined to comply with the plaintiff's requisition. Plaintiff said that in spite of his protests, defendant was rapidly pushing on the construction of his building, and should be restrained by order of the court.

The defendant, by his statement of defence, said that the plot of land, of which he has been in occupation, and of which his father and grand-father were in occupation before him, not as original lessees but as assignees of previous lessees, had been let on farzendary tenure from time immemor

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's s s Pemba, 946 tons, Captain P H Martyr will sail to-day for Zanzibar, &c, with a general cargo.

THE Asiatic S N Co's s s Kohinoor, 1,935 tons, Captain W S Corran, sailed yesterday for Calcutta, &c, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Uriana, 3,383 tons, Captain W W Allen, will sail to-day for Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Nevasa, 1,945 tons, Captain G Jacobs, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Moulmein, 7th March, via Colombo, with a general cargo.

THE Hansa Line s s Drachenfels, 4,701 tons, Captain Th Lintij will sail to-day for Hamburg and Antwerp, with a general cargo and Mr John Fredick as a passenger.

THE Asiatic S N Co's s s Rajah, 3,634 tons, Captain J L Leftwich, sailed yesterday for Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo, and Miss Baird, Mr R Calvert and 4 deck passengers.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—MARCH 21.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
Tenasserim		Greet			Receiving Hulk
Magdala		Greet			Turret-ship
Abyssinia		Greet			Turret-ship
H M S Cossack		Cartwright			Royal Navy
Pomone		Simons			Royal Navy
Plassey		Carver			Torpedo Catcher
Assaye		Lambert			Do
Barawa	234	Jaffer			M M & Co
Ballaarat	2869	Field			P & O Co
Clyde	2198	Valentine			P and O Co
Zamania	2852	Lee			M M & Co
Unamina (barque)	702	Roberts			V Kaderbhoy
Southport	2201	Roberts			W & A G & Co
Anapa	2257	Williamson			Standard O Co
Canara	1215	Stebbing		22-3	M M & Co
Okhla	3436	Steven			M M & Co
Kangra	1478	Gray			M M & Co
Venus	2312	Morgan			M M & Co
Clan McNiel	1561	Makepeace			F M & Co
Khandalla	1318	Metcalfe			M M & Co
Nevasa	1945	Jacobs			M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
21	Nevasa s	Jacobs	Moulmein, March 7
	Khandala s	Metcalfe	Persian Gulf

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
21	Mikado s	Ward	Hull via Karachi
	Kangra s	Gray	Calcutta, &c
	Simla s	Bamber	Persian Gulf
	Rajah s	Leftwich	Calcutta, &c
	Koh-i-noor s	Corran	Calcutta, &c

The following vessels obtained their portclearances yester day:—
Steamer Drachenfels, Lintig, for Hamburg and Antwerp.
" Pemba, Martyr, for Zanzibar, &c.
" Uriana, Allen, for Calcutta, &c.

The steamer Islanda, entered for loading yesterday for Calcutta, &c.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUTENANT-COLONEL LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A

Bombay, 22nd March.

2. The Wheal Cup Competition will be held at Mahaluxmi Fort to-morrow. Fall in at Scandal Point at 4-15 p.m. sharp. Dress—Drill order without arms, puttees to be worn.
3. There will be Class Firing at Cooria to-day, and to-morrow. Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6 a.m. and Byculla 6-15 a.m. local time.
3. A Proficiency Class will be held at the Corps Club this evevening at 6-15 p.m.

By Order,
G. J. STODDART, Capt. R. A,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT-COLONEL E. FERRERS NICHOLSON, COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 22nd March.

1. The Annual Inspection of the Corps by the General Officer Commanding will take place on Saturday next the 23rd instant. Fall in at the Gymkhana end of the Parade Ground at 4-15 p.m. Dress.—Review Order, Khaki.
(2) Every Member, who is not on leave, is required by the Volunteer Regulations to be present or to furnish a medical certificate. Leave will only be granted for good cause shown.
(3) Rifles, &c., brought to Headquarters by Members will be cleaned and re-issued to them within a few minutes after receipt.
(4) The Commanding Officer trusts that Officers Commanding Companies will endeavour to get every available Member of their Company to attend this parade.
(5) The Non-commissioned Officers and Volunteers must be warned that they must have their Arms, Accoutrements, Buttons and Helmet fittings well cleaned for this parade.
(6) Ammunition boots must be worn by all members (except Officers and Cyclists). Those who have not yet drawn boots can obtain them on application at Headquarters.
(7) As the Arms, &c., will be returned to the Armoury after the Inspection, Members are requested to bring their Jags and Sight Protectors in their Pouches to this Parade. Arrangements regarding re-issue of Rifles will be made for Members who may not have completed their Class Firing by the 24th instant.
Cadets will be conveyed in the Special Tram Cars as follows:—St Mary's College.—Two double Cars to leave Victoria Gardens at 3-30 p.m. Byculla School—One double Car to leave Victoria Gardens at 3-30 p.m.
2. C and D Companies will parade at the Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 8-30 p.m. to-day (Friday) the 22nd instant.
The following dates have been fixed for the Nicholson Cup and Bayley Shield Competitions:—
Right Half Battalion A, B, C and D Companies—Nicholson Cup, Monday, 25th March 1901; and Bayley Shield, Wednesday, 27th March 1901.
Left Half Battalion E, F and G Companies—Nicholson Cup Tuesday, 26th March 1901; and Bayley Shield, Thursday, 28th March 1901.
4. Leave of absence has been granted to Captain F J Parrott, from the 15th March to the 17th June 1901.

By Order,
P. H. ROGERS, Captain,
Adjutant B. V. R.

NOTICE.

Bombay Volunteer Rifle's Rifle Association.

Inter Company Volley Firing Competition—To be fired for at Coosla on Saturday, the 30th March 1901. Open to Teams of six from any Company not above the Rank of Corporal, a Company may enter any number of Teams, but no Member can shoot in more than one Team. Entrance fee Rs. 5 per team. Targets—2nd Class Regulation. Distance—500 yards. No. of Volleys—Five. Position—Any Military.

Conditions.

1—The team to be commanded by a Non-Commissioned Officer not below the Rank of Corporal.
2—Loading to be from the Pouch.
3—Value of Hits—Bulls Eye 4 points, Centre 3 points, Outer 2 points, Ricochet Hits (but not hits by fragments of bullets) to count 1 point.
4—The team to be formed up at 500 yards from the Target in single rank.
1st prize Rs 20 and half the entrance fees.
2nd prize Rs 10 and half the entrance fees.
3rd prize Rs 10 for Drill and Form.
4th prize Rs 10 to the Commander of the winning team.
The Entries to be made, and entrance money paid on the ground.
5. The Cadets Match (No. VIII of the Rifle Meeting Prospectus) will be fired for at Coorla on Monday the 1st April 1901, at 6-45 a.m. All entries must be made at Head-Quarters not later than 12 noon on Saturday the 30th March 1901, after which time no entry will be received.

HIGH COURT.—MARCH 22.

Before the Hon'ble the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice CROWE.

For Judgment.

1110—Matubhai J and M—Anpoonabai widow vs Purshotum Lala and others—Sorabjee and J.

Before the Hon'ble The Chief JUSTICE and the Hon'ble Mr Justice B TYABJEE

Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

1106—Ardeshir H D and Co—Abdool Latiff Mahomed Yoosuf and others vs Dr Goolam Sarwar and another—Smetham B and N part heard.
1091—Nanu and H—Sakinaboo vs Ebrahimjee Essoobhai—Payne G S and M part heard.
1051—Framjee and D—Framjee Dorabjee vs Chandulal Khooshaljee Wadia and G.
1073—Shamrao and M—Ellen Aitken vs Edward Charles O'Brien—Smetham B and N
1105—Framjee and D—Hajee Goolam Mahomed Azam vs Captain T Turner and another—Crawford B and Co.

Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice RUSSEL.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Cause.

573-99—Mansuklal D and J—Gordhundas Soonderdas vs Bai Ramkuvar and others—Smetham B and N and Edgelow G and W. Part heard.
189-98—Thakurdas and Co—Framjee Pallonjee vs P C H Snow and another—Crawford B and Co part heard.

Before the Hon. Mr Justice CROWE,

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

572-00—Dikshit and D—Ganpatrao Tukaram vs Pragjee Kailianjee—M D and J part heard.
588-00—Payne G S and M—Sakharam Limbajee and others vs Muljee Govind and others—Smetham B & N and P G S and M.
621-00—Jamsetjee and R—Jerbai widow vs Veerbaijee widow—Bicknell M and M.
655-00—Smetham B and N—Amiribibee widow and another vs Abdool Latiff bin Shaikh M Yusuf—Ardeshir H D and Co, Thakurdas and Co and In person.
499-00—Edgelow G and W—Haji Mahomed Hajee Mehdi Malik vs Reubin David Sassoon and others—Crawford B and Co. For postponement.
678-99—Tyabjee D and Co—Bai Khatizabai vs Oomer Hajee Alli and others.
359—00—Mathubai J and M—Mazanlal Narsidas vs Ranchordas Vithaldas—Edgelow G and W.
512-00—Daphtari and F—Malookchand Poonjaram and others vs Magan Tarachand—Sorabjee and J.
641-00—Captain and V—N C Macleod vs Toolseedai widow—Jamsetjee and R.
833-00—Molla and M—Rustomjee Hormusjee Majoo and others vs Maneckji Hormusji Majoo and other—Bicknell M and M.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

FOSTER—March 13, at Neyoor, the wife of Rev A T Foster, L M S, Pareychaley, Travancore, of a daughter.
SCOTT—March 11, at Dasika, the wife of Rev William Scott, Church of Scotland Mission, of a son.

THE CHILDREN'S HEALTH

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The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, MARCH 22, 1901.

AMBULANCE WORK IN INDIA.

IN this country, where so much is made of hospitals and hospital work, it is almost incredible that no organised attempt has hitherto been made under the aupices of the St. John's Ambulance Association to instruct people how to render first aid to the injured. To Major A. C. Yate is due the honour for taking the initiative in the matter. He has been appointed Honorary Organising Commissioner for India and he commenced operations in Calcutta on Monday evening by delivering an address in the Town Hall at a meeting over which the Lieutenant-Governor presided. It must not be supposed that ambulance work has never been undertaken here, for such is not the case. The work of the St. John Ambulance Association has, as a matter of fact, been going on in a disjointed manner in all parts of India during the last twenty years. In Bombay during Sir James Fergusson's Governorship, two courses of lecturers were held, Examinations passed and certificates granted in First-Aid and Nursing. But the generation that then qualified is passed away. For some years a lady doctor, Mrs. Kazim Hussin, has been giving courses of first-aid lectures at Allahabad, and similar classes have been recently formed under the auspices of the Calcutta Light Horse, of the Y. M. C. A., and Y. W. C. A. at Calcutta and Madras, and of the National Indian Association (ladies' branches) at Bombay and Ahmedabad. At the hill stations of the Himalayas it seems scarcely a year goes by that first-aid classes are not formed; and the same was the case some years ago at Bangalore. Probably more efforts have been made. But no systematic movement has been started and the consequence is that little progress has been made. What is now suggested is that courses of instruction shall be arranged all over the country, that each course shall consist of five lectures, and last about five weeks with an interval of a week between each, the course to conclude with an examination. Those who pass receive a certificate from St. John's Gate, and should be encouraged to pass the examination again, twice, at intervals of a year between each examination. They then are entitled to the medallion, in silver or bronze, of the Association. In the case of women who desire to win the medallion, the best curriculum is two courses of "first-aid" and one of "nursing." It is desirable that as many as possible of those who are certificated in first-aid or nursing or hold the medallion should be formed into Ambulance and Nursing Divisions of the St. John Ambulance Brigade. It is this Brigade which is always on the spot at home at all accidents, and at all great gatherings of people, especially the great ceremonies of the metropolis. In similar circumstances the Association might render invaluable service, not only in accident cases but in the every day dealing with cases of plague and famine-stricken patients and much suffering could be prevented. In time of war the services of trained men would be ready to hand. Major Yate told his hearers the other day that in the Maizar affair of June, 1897 all the officers, including the doctor, were placed "hors de combat" at the first discharge. One officer had the brachial artery ruptured and bled to death—a death that must have meant deep sorrow to several. A mere tyro in first aid might have saved that life and spared that sorrow. This occurrence made him seek advice from friends in the order of St. John of Jerusalem and others, and acting on it, he had some simple first-aid instruction imparted to men of his regiment, and later at Dalhousie in 1899 started first-aid classes for ladies and for British officers and non-commissioned officers. When Major Yate went to England in October of the same year, he carried with him the conviction that India needed an ambulance organisation. The moment was an opportune one for advocating this opinion and the result is the present crusade. It received a good send-off in Calcutta on Monday evening and we hope that it will not be long before an earnest start is made in Bombay.

WOMEN'S CAMPS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

WHILE the Boer prisoners of war in Ceylon and St. Helena are being dealt with in a fashion that leaves them nothing to complain of, it is not quite clear that the non-combatants, the women, children and old men, whom it has been thought advisable to remove from their homes, experience in all cases the consideration that has been extended to their relatives captured in the field. There have been charges of harsh treatment of the women and children who have been gathered into large camps, but in particular instances these have been disproved by the evidence of Dutch Ministers and others who might naturally be disposed to paint the gloomiest of pictures if what they saw gave them any justification for working sombre tones upon the canvas. The only reason for making prisoners of war of women and children and deporting them from their homes was to prevent them giving aid to the enemy, and the infliction of unnecessary hardship is no part of the requirements of the case. Up to the middle of January, however, the condition of the people gathered in the camps at Johannesburg appears to have been far from satisfactory, even allowing for the difficulties of the circumstances. A home contemporary republishes a very temperate letter, addressed to a Dutch newspaper, from which it appears that the captured women and children and old men were not only being insufficiently fed, but were badly accommodated and were, with few exceptions, prevented from bringing away from their homes provisions gathered to save themselves from want. The scanty ration given to them in December on a scale received from Lord Kitchener was admitted by Major Cavaye to be insufficient to keep body and soul together, and on his own initiative he made some changes in it. No provision was made for meat or vegetables, a privation to which the people were unaccustomed. The medical officer reported that there was much sickness in consequence and he recommended that meat and fresh vegetables should be supplied at least three times a week to those who were not able to purchase them. This suggestion was not carried out, but a portion of meat was supplied once a week. The prisoners arriving by train after a long journey, in open trucks, without food and subject to great inconvenience were unable to get any refreshment. The Military Governor of Johannesburg consented to the Dutch Church Committee for the Relief of Prisoners of War, supplying the women and children with coffee and biscuits on their arrival, but the military shops refused to sell the coffee and biscuits for this purpose and only on one occasion, up to the 15th January, had the Committee been able to supply the prisoners with a little maize gruel and coffee. The heart rending scenes on the arrival of the train loads of women and children are described by the correspondent without any attempt to overcolour the picture. He says: "On one occasion when I was present, the soldiers themselves could stand it no longer and divided their rations among the poor wretches." These things were pointed out by the Dutch Relief Committee in a letter to General French on December 15. They also called attention to the destruction of farm houses and their contents, after the owners had been deported, although in most cases promises had been given that the property would be respected and protected. They requested further that instead of provisions being wilfully destroyed the deported people should be allowed to bring with them food, cattle and clothing for their own use, a point which ought to have been readily conceded. General French, however, did not reply to the letter and we are told that up to the middle of January no improvement had taken place in the lot of the women and children who, after all, suffer most by the war.

TRAVANCORE.

THE report on the administration of Travancore for the last official year is an exhaustive record of useful and varied work. By a proclamation His Highness the Maharaja remitted Rs. 92,091 of arrears of land tax. The total remissions of revenue were greater than in the previous year by Rs. 17,777, yet the collections increased by Rs. 1,58,628. The maintenance and conduct of the police force was satisfactory, and though there was a decrease in the number of offences brought for trial, a greater percentage of convictions was secured and more property was recovered than in the previous year. The courts had to deal with considerably less crime of a serious nature. The population of the Central Jail was, however, swollen by the convictions arising out of the anti-Shanvar riots in Shencottah and at the same time there was an increased mortality among the convicts. This latter circumstance is mainly attributed to the fact that the men sentenced for the Shencottah affair did not find the jail congenial. They belonged, says the report, to the drier district of Tinnevelly and were accustomed to a diet different from that prescribed for the jail inmates. There was, however, a death-rate higher than usual in the Lunatic and Leper Asylums, so that it is assumed that climatic and other causes also contributed to the increased mortality. It is interesting to note that convicts in Travancore are employed in the useful occupations of gardening, carting white sand for special State occasions, and in watering the roads. Arrangements have also been made for employing large gangs of convicts on public and other works within the town while they are already largely employed outside the town. In reference to trade and commerce, it is noted that more persons than formerly found employment at the factories though the rate of wages was lower than in the preceding year. Several lines of railway are under construction, and these have necessitated an increase in the issue of licences for the manufacture of country blasting powder. The number and tonnage of vessels calling at the ports of the State during the year, however, declined somewhat in comparison with the previous period. The value of the external trade decreased by Rs. 13,08,644, a result contributed to by reductions in imports and exports. A large number of public works were undertaken, the total expenditure on this account amounting to nearly nineteen lakhs of rupees. The net result of the financial administration for the year was a surplus of Rs. 92,349, receipts and expenditure being greater than in the previous year. The number of schools in the State was increased by 116 and the scholars in attendance were 1,604 greater than formerly. The largest portion of this excess was made up of girls, a fact which affords gratifying evidence of the progress of education in Travancore.

THE HEALTH OF BOMBAY.

THE state of public health in Bombay City is stationary, though the tendency of plague is to subside. The death-rate is placed at 155·03 per thousand, but the calculation is based on the census figures for 1891, whereas the population is now over 50,000 less, and the annual mortality must be considerably higher. Remittent fever is exceptionally prevalent, the total number of deaths from this cause being 333. Byculla returns 59 fatal cases, and 135 deaths from plague, and this district adds to its reputation for unhealthiness by recording a death rate of 307 per 1,000. Plague is remarkably virulent in "C" ward, the deaths taking place in this area being 277. It is also very virulent in Northern Fort and Middle Colaba, and is again rampant in Mandvi. In the mofussil the epidemic at Karachi is developing, with the result that hundreds of people are fleeing from that city. One result of the exodus is the infection of Karachi district, and it will not be surprising if it spreads to Hyderabad and other parts of Sind. A serious increase is reported from Khandesh, the cases and deaths going up from 36 and 34 to 89 and 82 respectively; the disease is spreading in Poona and Dharwar Districts, but there are evidences of decline in Thana and Belgaum districts. On the whole the Native States are fairly free from plague, except in Baroda and Janjira where it is making slight progress.

"FOOD" IN FAMINE TIMES.

LIEUT.-COL. ADAMS, the Administrative Medical Officer in Rajputana, helps us to realise the straits to which the people were reduced by the famine. Scarcity caused many of them to resort to substitutes for food, which ultimately impaired digestion so much that it was impossible to restore them to health again in spite of the utmost efforts of relief agencies to save them. Men have been known to gnaw leather and to roll pebbles in their mouths to ease the pangs of hunger and thirst, but in Rajputana some of the people actually tried to subsist on a supplemental diet of stones. Deprived of the usual seeds and succulent roots which are found useful as food in normal years the people resorted to the bark of trees, especially of Khejra ("prosopis spicifera") and "even ground up rocks," principally to give bulk to the scanty meal and "thereby to allay the pangs of hunger for a longer time." Regarding the khejra bark Lieut.-Col. Adams says that small portions of it, ground up, are in use nearly everywhere and in proportions of about one part to twenty of flour it does not impair the digestion of the labouring classes; although it has this effect if taken in excess. Indeed, he adds, small quantities of this bark well ground are said to aid digestion and to make up to some extent for the want of fresh vegetables. The particular kind of stone used as an article of diet is a friable stone called "Pilia Bhata" Ground into powder it was largely utilised by the people on the Bikanir—Marwar border of Jaipur, to give bulk to the meagre meal. "It contains an oleaginous substance which has some nutrient qualities, and the people have found that when finely ground and used in proportions of about one fourth to three-fourths of flour, it does not impair digestion for a considerable time. When used in excess it soon gives rise to malnutrition, emaciation, bowel disease, swollen feet and other signs of starvation." Lieut.-Col. Adams makes the additional observation that although the Khejra bark and the soft stone mentioned have in small proportions little injurious effect, many of the other barks and earthy substances used by the poorer classes to give bulk to their scanty food have done much to increase the bowel diseases which have been so prevalent and fatal among them.

SLIGHT rain fell at sunset last evening in Bombay.

A salute of 15 guns will be fired from the Saluting Battery at 2 p. m. (Local time) to-morrow Saturday, to announce the departure from Bombay of the Hon. Mr. J. Monteath, C. S. I., I. C. S., Member of the Executive Council of the Government of Bombay.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice W. H. Crowe has been granted privilege leave for one month, from the 10th June, on full pay.

MR. W. L. HARVEY, I. C. S., Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay has been allowed forlough for one year from the 4th May.

MR. R. KNIGHT, I. C. S., on relief, becomes Judge and Sessions Judge, Dharwar.

MR. C. A. POGSON, Assistant Collector of Salt Revenue, Bombay, has been allowed to return to duty.

MR. C. N. SEDDON, I. C. S., has been appointed Administrator of the Navanagar State, vice Lieut.-Colonel Kennedy.

MR. G. C. WHITWORTH, I. C. S., has been appointed a first grade Judge and Remembrancer of Legal Affairs.

MR. F. C. GRIFFITH has been appointed Assistant Superintendent of Police, Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway, vice Mr. W. L. Clabby.

MR. J. DODGSON, Assistant Conservator of Forests, First Grade, has been allowed an extension of furlough for three months on medical certificate.

MR. T. WALKER, M.A. (Edin.), I. C. S., has been appointed Judge and Sessions Judge, Ratnagari, vice Mr. M. B. Tyebji, I. C. S., proceeding on leave.

MAJOR J. S. ASHBY, Second Assistant Political Agent, Kathiawar, has been permitted to return to duty within the period of his leave.

LIEUT.-COL. W. P. Kennedy has been appointed Political Agent, Kathiawar, vice Lieutenant-Colonel J. M. Hunter, C. S. I., retired.

THE Services of Capt. G. Gunn, 2nd Bat. Royal Scots have been replaced at the disposal of the Government of India in the Home Department.

THE Services of Capt. W. C. Lockhart Mure, 4th Bombay Cavalry, have been placed at the disposal of the Bombay Municipal Commissioner for employment on plague duty.

THE REV. J. HENDERSON, M. A., (Aber) has been confirmed in the appointment of Presidency Senior Chaplain, Church of Scotland, Bombay, vice Rev. J. H. Mackay, retired.

MR. E. M. HODGSON, Assistant Conservator of Forests, first grade, has been granted special leave on urgent private affairs for six months from or after the 25th April.

WE regret to hear that Mr. W. Le Marchant, District Superintendent of Police, Gurdaspore, has died suddenly from the effects of sunstroke caught while fishing.

MR J. C. GLOSTER, I. C. S., has been appointed First Assistant General Department vice Mr. G. Carmichael promoted and Mr. J. A. G. Wales, I. C. S., has been appointed Second Assistant.

MR. A. S. A. WESTROPP, I. C. S., acts as Under Secretary to Government in the Political, Judicial and Legislative Departments and Secretary to the Legislative Council, vice Mr. R. J. C. Lord, I. C. S

MR. J. A. MCIVER, Deputy Collector, Third Grade and Forest Settlement Officer, Kolaba, has been allowed privilege leave of absence for three months in combination with furlough for one year and nine months from the 11th March.

MR. E. G. OLIVER, Deputy Conservator of Forests, Southern Circle, has been allowed privilege leave of absence for one month and nineteen days in connection with furlough for eight months and eight days.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Governor in Council has reappointed Captain W. S. Goodridge, C. I. E., R. M., Mr. W. L. Harvey, I. C. S., Mr. Gray, I. C. S., and Mr. J. Willcocks as members of the Bombay Port Trust.

MR. O. H. L. MAPIES, Deputy Conservator of Forests, fourth grade and Divisional Forest Officer, working plans, Central Circle, has been granted privilege leave for three months in combination with furlough for nine months from or after the 15th inst.

LIEUT.-COL. L. L. FENTON, Acting Political Agent, Savantvadi, has been granted special leave on urgent private affairs for six months, the first four months on full pay as a concession for Famine Duty. Major E. F. Marriott acts as Political Agent, Savantvadi, pending further orders.

THE Hon. Mr. H. Batty, M. A. (Cantab), Bar.-at-Law, I. C. S., has been appointed Judicial Commissioner in Sind and Judge of the Sadar Court in that Province, Mr. Batty has been allowed privilege leave for one month and fifteen days, his tenure from the 15th May to be followed by special leave on urgent private affairs for four months.

BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

SOME HISTORICAL RECOLLECTIONS.

THE rather spiteful remark was once made that Buckingham Palace, which is now promised a revival of its former glories under the new King, reminded one of "apartments for a single gentleman," because George IV., who "altered" the place, did not live on good terms with his wife, and prepared no accommodation for a future Queen. For a long while, however, before George IV. laid his architectural finger on the pile, observes a writer in a London daily, it was known as the "Queen's House," being so termed in the Act of Parliament by which George III. settled it on good Queen Charlotte in lieu of Somerset House, which was required for "the purpose of erecting and establishing certain public offices," the King purchasing the place from Sir Charles Sheffield, a natural son of the last Duke of Buckingham, on the death of the Duchess, the daughter of James II. by Catherine Sedley. To the present generation, and its two predecessors, the Palace has also been popularly if not officially known as the Queen's House. There was an interval from the death of Queen Charlotte, in 1818, until 1837, when the house was without tenants, but, reckoning this interregnum, Buckingham Palace has only had two occupants in the long space of 140 years, both being Queens, well entitling it to the affectionate designation it enjoys. George IV., who raised the ire of the House of Commons by spending over £430,000 in "altering" the old red-brick mansion chiefly associated with John Sheffield, Duke of Buckingham, did not live to see the fulfilment of his extraordinary architectural notions. Pennant describes this old house as "rebuilt in a most magnificent manner," by the Duke, and, referring to the curiously minute letter which his Grace sent to the Duke of Shrewsbury, detailing his mode of living, says, rather quaintly. He has omitted his constant visits to the noted gaming-house at Marysbone, the place of assemblage of all the infamous sharpers of the time. His Grace always gave them a dinner at the conclusion of the season, and

HIS PARTING TOAST

was, 'May as many of us as remain unchanged next spring meet here again.'" William IV. spent his whole reign in furnishing the Palace and making other alterations, although he did not appear at all anxious to occupy it, spending most of his time at Windsor, with a season at Brighton. It was not until just after the accession of Queen Victoria, in July, 1837, that it became again a Royal residence, which occasioned the wits to say that "it was built for one Sovereign, and furnished for another." Altogether, it is computed that a sum approaching a million sterling has been spent on the Palace, exclusive of furnishing. Satire of all kinds has been freely bestowed on the design, which Dr. Waagen, the German critic, described as the transformation by some wicked magician of some capricious stage scenery into real life. The site of Buckingham Palace was formerly the once famous Mulberry Gardens, which Defoe mentions as one of the great beauties of London. In an old print, of about the time of James I., of the Palace of Whitehall, Arlington House can be seen in the left distance, and at this date no buildings extended beyond St. James's to the left, the north was open to Hampstead, and the view of the Thames was almost uninterrupted. Arlington House was the mansion of Henry Bennet, Earl of Arlington, one of the famous "Cabal" Ministry against whom articles of impeachment were preferred in 1674. One of the charges was that he was wanting in fidelity to his trust as a Privy Councillor, as a sworn defender of the Protestant faith, being in fact, a Catholic; but he met the case "so dexterously" that the impeachment was dropped. It is probable from the autobiography of Sir John Bramstone, published by the Camden Society, that this charge among others, was well founded, since it is there asserted that the Lord Chamberlin died a Roman Catholic, "though he had taken the Test several times as a Peere in ths Lord's House, and as the King's servant both in the last King's tyme and in this present King's too." It was at Arlington House that

THE FIRST CUP OF TEA

was made in England, the Earl having brought a pound from Holland, for which he paid sixty shillings. Arlington House was purchased by the Duck of Buckingham, who pulled down the old house, and in 1703 erected the large red mansion, with its dull, heavy facade, afterwards known as Buckingham House. The wall of the gardens, the Duke obtaining an extra grant of land from the Crown, formed one side of the main street of Pimlico; but the grounds were very much neglected. In size and splendour Buckingham House, despite Pennant's eulogy, was eclipsed by Tart Hall, long the depository of the Arundelian marbles, and which faced the Park on the present site of James-street. George III., who lived here a great deal, nearly all his fourteen children being born in the Palace, affected a severity of interior embellishment, in strict keeping with the heavy style of the exterior, Mr. Pyne, in his "History of the Royal Residences," describing the interior as remarkable for its plainness. The old King, however, collected a great many pictures, including a large number of his pet painter, Benjamin West; also a huge library, which at his death, was lodged in the British Museum. After the death of Queen Charlotte the King lived in unhappy seclusion at Windsor, and there was nothing in the solidity of the Queen's House to attract the garish taste of the Prince Regent. For several years the Palace continued a solitude of dust and decay, until, in 1825, George IV., tired of Carlton House induced his Government to "alter" the Palace on the plans of Nash which alterations, "completed" in 1828, still required a large sum to be spent in

RAISING THE WINGS,

a committee of the House of Commons expressing its dissatisfaction with the new alterations "for rectifying a defect which scarcely could have occurred if a model of the entire edifice had previously been made and duly examined." If this seems a hard stricture on Nash, it has to be remembered that his Royal Master had his own ideas on architectural matters, and was not slow to interpose them in the working out of the design. The only portion of the old Queen's House left standing under this rich scheme of remodelling was the ground floor the low ceilings of the rooms of which induced a critic to remark that "George IV. had a predilection for low ceilings, so all the future inhabitants of the Pimlico Palace must endure suffocation." It was under the orders of the King that Nash designed that sumptuous entrance arch, probably the greatest work of mere ornament ever attempted in England, known to us as

THE MARBLE ARCH,

but which, in the unfinished state in which it was allowed to be left, has excited unlimited ridicule. In size and general design it was intended to be a copy of the arch of Constantine; and had it been completed as originally projected would have cost £70,000, including the handsome gates (the finest in Europe, not excluding those at the Ducal Palace at Venice), and the equestrain statue of the King by Chantrey, intended to crown the edifice. As it is, the arch has been almost universally condemned as a piece of tasteless expenditure and wanton folly. Cobbett, in his odd, sarcastic way, said he had often looked at the structure, without, however, being able "to make anything of it." The arch was removed to its present position by order of our late Queen. The costly triumphal structure facing Hyde Park Corner, built by Mr. Burton in 1828, which has been condemned for its insipidity, but which, it should be said, in justice to the architect, was also left unfinished, was originally intended for the Royal entrance into the Palace Gardens. Sir John Stone also proposed to erect an entrance into Piccadilly of architectural stupendousness, consisting of two large side arches and a vast arch spanning the Piccadilly roadway at a height entitling to the epithet triumphal. The flagstaff on the Marble Arch was first used on the occasion of the Queen's Coronation, June, 1838. When, in 1847, it was proposed to expend another large sum on the Palace to make it more commodious for the Queen and her family, great objection was raised, and

A NEW ROYAL RESIDENCE

was freely suggested. It was remembered that the site was not altogether the most agreeable, the place being reputed to be swampy, and the smoke of Pimlico, which George IV. vainly offered thousands of pounds to get rid of, was becoming more of a nuisance than ever.

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

LONDON, MARCH 20.

Several sharp skirmishes have taken place lately between Colonel Delisle's and Colonel Gorringe's columns and Kritzinger's commando near Tarkastad.

The Boers retreated hastily losing considerably in men and stores.

The British loss was about ten men.

All Kritzinger's men were well mounted and armed with British rifles.

LONDON, MARCH 21.

The British have evacuated Vrede, the garrison of which is joining General Cambell's column which had heavy fighting coming and returning from Standerton with 200 sick and wounded.

THE POSITION AT TIENTSIN.

In addition to the Australian Contingent from Peking, the outposts from the line of communications are coming in to Tientsin.

THE DUKE OF CORNWALL AT GIBRALTAR.

The "Ophir" arrived at Gibraltar to-day after a good passage.

Their Royal Highnesses, who are in excellent health, landed amid the booming of guns and cheering of blue-jackets.

The enthusiasm both on shore and afloat was immense.

Sir George White met the Duke of Cornwall, who, replying to an address of welcome, said it was a good augury that in the great mission with which the King had entrusted him, he was fulfilling the wishes of the late beloved Queen.

THE ROYAL PARTY AT GIBRALTAR.

The Duke and Duchess of Cornwall have visited the military works at Gibraltar and laid an immense block of concrete on the new mole.

In the evening a banquet and reception took place and illuminations.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, MARCH 21.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Persia, with the Homeward Mails of the 16th instant, arrived at Aden on Thursday the 21st instant, at 2-30 a.m.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Rome, with the outward mails of the 15th instant, left Suez at 8-30 a. m. on Thursday, the 21st instant, having been blocked in the Canal.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

ADEN, MARCH 21.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Jelunga left here this morning.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MARCH 20.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet.
Sonats dull.
Good Bhownuggur 3 30-32.
The Manchester market has been dull.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	96 15-16
3 per cent. Rentes	101 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	108
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers	63 3-8
Bar Silver	28 1-16

DR. COLLIE LEAVES MATHERAN.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

MATHERAN, MAR. 21.

Dr. Collie, the Superintendent, left Matheran today amidst general rejoicing.

THE ZENANA MISSION SCHOOL.

VISIT BY LADY NORTHCOTE.

HER EXCELLENCY LADY NORTHCOTE attended by Lieutenant-Colonel Owen, paid a visit at noon yesterday to the Zenana Bible and Medical Mission Society's Girgaum Girl's High School. The school building was tastefully decorated with flags, evergreens and flowers in honour of the occasion. Her Ladyship was received under the porch by the Rev. Canon Roberts, Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart, Mrs. Candy, Mrs. Hughes, the Rev. H. MacNeile, Mrs. Nowroji Manackji Wadia and Miss Edge, the Lady Principal of the School. Her Excellency was first conducted to the drawing room where Miss Edge introduced the members of the teaching staff to her ladyship. Proceeding to the upper school room Lady Northcote inspected several pretty specimens of work done by pupils belonging to the higher classes. These specimens which consisted chiefly of smocking, drawing and fancy work, were well done and were much admired by the distinguished visitor. Some of the girls then went through a programme of recitations and were examined in mental arithmetic. Their answers were correct and to the point and exhibited the proficiency they had attained in that subject. The middle and lower classes were next visited. In the former, specimens of hand writing were inspected and in the latter brush work, paper cuttings and embroidery executed by children, the neatness of the work eliciting praise from her Excellency. In the kindergarten class, in which the pupils were busily employed, a kindergarten song was sung, followed by ball drill by children in the infant class. All the work shown to Her Excellency was done by the children themselves; and it was explained that the classes were small in order that the children's individuality might be developed. The carpentry class, which has been started for the benefit of European boys, was next inspected by Her Excellency, who evinced much interest in the scheme. Miss Edge informed her Ladyship that two ladies of the Wadia family, who were formerly students of the school, had inaugurated a "Needlework Guild" amongst the ex-students of the Institution. After inspecting all the classes, Her Excellency returned to the Kindergarten class, where after a short prayer had been offered, Rev. Canon Roberts read an address which was engrossed and illuminated on paper by infant pupils of the school. It was enclosed in a beautifully carved cedar-wood casket and presented to Her Excellency, who, in accepting it, thanked the managers and pupils of the school for the hearty reception they had accorded to her and expressed herself highly pleased with all that had been shown to her.

On the motion of Mr. N. M. Wadia, a cordial vote of thanks was accorded to Her Excellency for the keen and benevolent interest she had evinced by her frequent visits to hospitals and educational institutions.

After the national anthem had been sung, Miss Edge called for three cheers for Her Excellency, which were heartily given.

As her Ladyship drove through the compound, the children who had ranged themselves on the two sides, showered flowers on her and raised hearty cheers.

THE Egyptian Research Account announces the discovery in Upper Egypt of the Royal tomb of Neter-Kha, the king credited with the building of the famous step-pyramid of Saggara. His name appears on a rock in Sinai near others of the Fourth Dynasty, but relics now being found in his tomb are analogous rather to those of the Second Dynasty. The nature of the tomb itself is remarkable, and had caused it to be regarded in the past as a fort. The arched roof of its descending stairway is the earliest yet recorded, and carries back the history of the Egyptian arch to the fourth millennium, B. C.

MADRAS HARBOUR.

MADRAS, MARCH 20.

THE Madras Chamber of Commerce has addressed a letter to the Madras Government calling attention to the finances of the Harbour Trust. In the first place the Chamber appreciates the action of Government of allowing the harbour construction loan to be liquidated by equalled payments, instead of the present harassing system of repaying by annual instalments of a lakh a year. By the new system of putting aside quarter of a lakh and investing in Government and public securities a fund would be formed, accumulations of which at 3 1-2per cent. would be sufficient to totally extinguish the debt before the expiration of sixty years. The Chamber also asks that in the present critical condition of the harbour the enhanced harbour duties recently levied may be reduced. This has resulted in an increased revenue this year it is true, owing to movement of food grains in consequence of famine, but it cannot be maintained. The Chamber also requests the Government of Madras to reconsider its decision not to re-open the question of reducing the rate of interest on the harbour construction loan from 4 1-2 to 3 1-2 per cent. with the Government of India. If the Chamber's proposals are adopted there will be a saving of Rs. 1,20,000, which, capitalised at 3 1-2 per cent, compound interest, would cover the cost of the extensive improvements on which the welfare of the port depends.

MILITARY NEWS.

GENERAL Maitland is proceeding home very shortly, and an officer will officiate as Secretary to the Government pending General Barrow's return from China. An officer from India will replace the latter.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL CRAIGIE, Officiating in Command of the Sind District, will probably be selected for the permanent command of a 2nd class district "vice" Barnard, returned.

THE Government of India have decided to take step for the establishment of a rifle factory, but it is unlikely that more than the preliminary stage will be reached during the current year. It is in every way most desirable that such a factory should be proceeded with as rapidly as possible. It is, we understand, intended to station two of the new howitzer batteries at Jhansi and one at Nowgong, so as to maintain the Brigade Division organisation as nearly as possible. No date is yet fixed for the arrival of these three batteries in India.

The Uganda Regiment, which under ordinary circumstances would have left Kirkee for Bombay "en route" to Uganda yesterday will not now leave till 8 p.m. on Sunday, as the hired transport "Canara" will not leave Bombay till the 25th. The strength of the regiment is 5 British Officers, 12 Native Officers and 375 N.-C. O's and men. Captain Hornby goes in command.

A correspondent signing himself the "Father of One Who Passed" asks if the following statement of facts is likely to encourage parents to go to the expense of a Woolwich training for their sons:—"A lad went up for the entrance examination to Woolwich in November, 1899. He failed. He then got into the Militia and did six months' training, for which he received bonuses amounting to £150. In May he got a free commission into the Field Artillery, and is now 300 places senior to those who were successful in 1899, and will get his star in April."

"Father of another of Them" sends us an even worse case than that described above regarding the way in which commissions are given in the Royal Artillery, and the discouragement shown to those cadets who go through the course of training at woolwich This cadet was unable to pass the term examination and his further stay was not considered desirable—in other words, he was dismissed from the Academy because he could not do his work. He was then gazetted to a Militia artillery regiment, and shortly afterwards appointed to a commission in the Royal Artillery—being actually rewarded for his intellectual incapacity by being brought in senior to those who were with him at Woolwich and who were retained there because they did their work. "Father of Another of Them" asks whether it is any wonder that our officers get disheartened when such jobs are perpetrated.

Reuter's Agency learns that a further increase of the Indian Army by the addition of two infantry regiments has been sanctioned. Like the three new regiments the formation of which was approved some time ago, these regiments will be employed in colonial work, the additional amount of which, now thrown upon the Indian Government, has necessitated an increase of the regular Indian Army.

THE VICTORIA MEMORIAL FUND.

THE dissemination of literature in different languages has done much to create an interest in the object of the "Queen Victoria Memorial Fund." A Local Committee has been formed at Burdwan with Rajah Bun Behari Kapur as Chairman, and Babu Heera Lali Sur as Honorary Secretary, and subscriptions of over Rs. 2,000 are already reported. Among recent subscriptions are Rs. 1,000 from the Commander-in-Chief of the Army in India; half a lakh from the Rajah of Jhu (Punjab); Rs. 5,000 from Sirdar Hardit Singh, Honorary Magistrate Rawalpindi; Rs. 1,000 each from Rajah Sir Ramaswamy Mudeli, Madras; Raja Ram Singh, Basti. N. W. P. and Babu Ram Chun Hariram Goenka; Rs. 500 each from the Prince of Arcot, J. W. D. Johnstone Esqr., Gwalior and Messrs. McMillan and Co., Publishers, London, through their local Agents Messrs. John Dickenson and Co. The Hon. N. G. Chandavarkar, Bombay, has contributed Rs. 300, Messrs. D. Sassoon and Co., Bombay, Rs. 250 and the Bishop of Lahore Rs 200. In addition to his support to the fund by a handsome personal subscription, the Commander-in-Chief has issued a general order to the army, representing the objects of the fund and commending it to the notice of Commanding Officers to afford the army the opportunity of subscribing should the officers and men desire to do so. To this desirable way of representing the fund there is almost certain to be a liberal response. It has been decided, we understand, that there will not be a separate memorial for the army in England, and British troops serving in India, as well as the Indian troops, will be desirous of having a memorial to the late Queen Empress, represented on a suitable scale in India.

BOMBAY TO KARACHI BY RAIL.

THE project for linking Bombay with Karachi by a through broad-gauge line, writes the *Pioneer*, has at last been put on the list of lines that are to be constructed. It has for many years been in the category of "lines for consideration," which simply means that it had been shelved indefinitely. Now, we presume, detailed surveys will be undertaken and final estimates framed, though the Government may not be in a position for a year or two to begin the actual work of construction. The projected line is known as the Ahmedabad-Kotri; but it would presumably start from Viramgam junction, 40 miles west of Ahmedabad, and join the North-Western system at Hyderabad. The distance roughly would be something under 350 miles, and the route would be westwards through Cutch, with a northerly trend after the Rann had been cleared. This line will eventually give broad-gauge communication not only between Karachi and Bombay, but between Karachi and Calcutta, as any railway map will show. It is, therefore, an important project from a commercial point of view, while strategically it will have the advantage of placing Quetta in direct communication with Bombay.

The Government, we understand, intend and very wisely, to make provision for a certain reserve of permanent-way material of the 2ft. 6 in.-pattern, so that the engineers may not have to wait in time of war for rails, sleepers, girders, &c., when any stretch of line has to be hurriedly constructed. No doubt they will see the importance at the same time of ensuring an adequate supply of rolling stock also. Railways such as the Kalka-Simla and the Barsi could furnish locomotives and vehicles, but there is a limit to their capacity. Even as matters now stand, the Nowshera-Dargai Railway has not sufficient rolling stock to meet the extraordinary traffic which has sprung up, and more engines and wagons should be supplied to it forthwith. There is the possibility, of course, that this line may be relaid on the standard gauge, so good are its prospects, but even if this be done nothing will have been lost by increasing its rolling stock. When the conversion takes place the vehicles can be transferred to the Khusalgarh-Kohat-Thall line, now in course of construction, or to extensions of that system in the direction of Bannu. In any case it will be sound policy to have some thing in hand during the next few years, for railway material of this kind is not likely to be wasted.—" Pioneer "

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB REGATTA.

Yesterday were held the second day's races in connection with the annual regatta of the Royal Bombay Yacht Club. The wind was very light and the event for yachts exceeding five tons was not finished in time and was declared no race. Mr. Scovell's Yacht Forella which gave handicap allowance to the other competitors showed a fine turn of speed in the light wind and having overhauled the others left them far behind, but was herself unable to finish within the prescribed time. The length of the course for this race was 17·4 miles and several of the yachts did not finish. The following are the results of the races:—

1st Race.—Handicap for yachts exceeding 5 tons (T. M.) belonging to any Royal or recognised Yacht Club. Entrance, Rs. 10. 1st Prize, Rs. 150; 2nd Prize, Rs. 75; and 3rd Prize, Rs. 40.

Course No. II (modified), viz., from Committee Vessel round North Karanja Buoy, leaving it to port; round the two Red Channel Buoys (W. N. W. and N. of Butcher Id.), respectively, round B. W. H. S. Buoy (N. N. E. of Elephanta Id.), round Barnacle Beacon and round North Karanja Buoy, leaving them all to starboard, and finishing at Committee Vessel. Length of course 17·4 miles.

Yacht.	Rig.	Owner.	H'cap.	Start at. H. Ms.
Forella	Cutter	Mr C T R Scovell	Allows	2-17
Turquoise	Lug	Mr F Teobs	6 Ms	2-41
Sapphire	Lug	Mr E S Luard	6 Ms	2-41
Stella	Yawl	Col H W Boyd, I M S.	8 Ms	2-39
Chita	Yawl	Mr E Cowper	15 Ms	2-32
Melody	Cutter	Mr J B K Macbeth	16 Ms	2-31
Santa	Lug	Mr G T W Oiver	21 Ms	2-26a
Isca	Cutter	Mr J P Chrystal	32 Ms	2-15a

No race. Did not finish.

2nd Race.—Handicap for yachts of 5 tons (T. M.) and under belonging to any Royal or recognised Yacht Club. Entrance, Rs. 5. 1st Prize, Rs. 75; and 2nd Prize, Rs. 40.

Course No 10, viz., from Committee Vessel round Tucker Beacon, leaving it to port; round the two Red Channel Buoys (W. N. W. and N. of Butcher Id.), respectively, round Markboat with 'R' flag on Moorings Buoy (N.E. of Butcher Id.), round Butcher Beacon and round North Karanja Buoy, leaving them all to starboard, and finishing at Committee Vessel. Length of course 12·5 miles.

Yacht.	Rig.	Owner.	H'cap.	Start at.	Finish H. M. S.
Pixie	Sloop	Mr E R Smetham	A low	3.11	6 21 58
Ian	Cutter	Mr W F Potts	Allow	3.14	6 6 19
Hulla	Sloop	Mr C W S Coe	9 Ms	3 5	not timed
Bart	Sloop	Mr C C Swetenham	21 Ms	2.50	do
Orgue	Yawl	Mr W Patrie	21 Ms	2.50	do

1st Prize won by 'Ian' and 2nd Prize by 'Pixie.'

3rd Race.—For Boats of the Club's 'Tomtit' class. Entrance, Rs. 5. 1st Prize, Rs. 75 and 2nd Prize, Rs. 40. Started at 3-20 p.m.

Course No. 14, viz., from Committee Vessel round North Karanja Buoy and round the P. and O. Mooring Buoy 'B' (off Cross Id.), leaving both to port; round North Karanja Buoy, leaving it to starboard, and finishing at Committee Vessel. Length of course 8·5 miles.

Boat's name.	Colour of Hull,	Owner.	Finish. H. M. S.
Titmouse	Varnish	Mr R H H Hopkins	5 59 7
Mog	Varnish	Mr C H Byrne	6 2 37
Cutha	Red	Capt G Lamb, I M S.	6 6 53
Tomtit	Grey	Dr F M Gibson	6 9 51

1st Prize won by 'Titmouse' and 2nd Prize by 'Tomtit'

4th Race.—For licensed Karachi and Jolly boats. Entrance free. 1st Prize, Rs. 30; Prize, Rs. 20; and third Prize, R. 10. Started at 5-30 p.m.

Course No. I, viz., from Committee Vessel round South Karanja Buoy, round Sunk Rock and back to Committee Vessel, leaving all marks to starboard. Length of course 7·1 miles.

Boat's name.	Licence No.	Entered by	Finish.
Mahmudi	4	Mahomed Hussein	First.
Dastugir	25	Mahomed Ebrahim	Second.
Hindostan	30	Abdool Rahman	Third.
Bombaiti	3	Jalloodin	0
Luxmi	10	Shrawan Koll	0
Ranmani	14	Shaik Abdool	0

Wind—W. by N. and very Light.

THIRD DAY, SATURDAY, 23RD MARCH.

1st Race,—Challenge Cup—Being second race of the series for yachts of any rig and size on the list of the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, allowances for rating. 1st Prize, Rs. 50; 2nd Prize, Rs. 25; and 3rd Prize, Rs. 15. To start at 2-15 p. m.

Course No. 3 followed by No. 2 viz., from Committee Vessel round South Karanja Buoy and round Sunk Rock, leaving both to starboard; round North Karanja Buoy, leaving it to port; round Committee Vessel and round South Kasauja Buoy, leaving both to starboard, and finishing at Committee Vessel. Length of course 17·2 miles.

2nd Race.—For man-o-war and bona fide ship's open boats of any size with Service Rig and under Service Conditions. Entrance, Rs. 3. 1st Prize, Rs. 50; 2nd Prize, Rs. 25; and 3rd Prize, Rs. 10. To start at 2-45 p. m. Course No. 10-12·5 miles.

3rd Race.—Handicap for yachts on the R. B. Y. Club list that are not entered for the first race. Entrance, Rs. 5 1st Prize, Rs. 50; 2nd Prize, Rs. 25; and 3rd Prize, Rs. 15. To start with time in hand, first yacht at about 3 o'clock.

Course No. 1 followed by No. 13, viz., from Committee Vessel round South Karanja Buoy, round Sunk Rock, round Committee Vessel, round Middle Ground Buoy, round Markboat with 'R' flag at South Troopship Buoy and back to finish at Committee Vessel, leaving all marks to starboard. Length of course 9 miles.

4th race.—For boats of the Club's 'Tomtit' class Entrance, Rs. 5 1st Prize, Rs. 75; 2nd Prize Rs. 40 and 3rd Prize Rs. 20. To start at 3-30 p.m.

Course No. 1 followed by No. 14, viz., same as above.

Entries for the last three races close at noon to-day

THEFT OF THE P. and O. COMPANY'S PROPERTY.

YESTERDAY, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Police Inspector Chambers charged Johan M. Rodriguss, an old offender, with stealing a quantity of rope, the property of the P. and O. Company, valued at Rs. 15. On Wednesday the accused went to the Victoria Dock, and stole the rope which was lying in shed No. 5. While attempting to get out of the Dock, he was arrested on suspicion at the gate. When questioned about the rope, the accused could not give any satisfactory explanation. On inquiries it was found out that the rope was stolen. The accused was convicted and sentenced to six months' hard labour.

STONE AND BARK AS FOOD.

THE following remarkable pharagraph we extract from the report of Lieutenant-Colonel Adams, I.M.S. Administrator Medical officer of Rajputana:—

"In a very unusual season like the present, the people of this region are deprived of seeds and succulent roots of grasses, and even of the green leaves and shoots of plants and trees, nearly everything of this sort, found useful in a normal year, being hard and dried up. Under these very adverse conditions, the barks of trees, especially of Khejra (prosopis spicifera) and even ground up rocks are resorted to, principally to give bulk to the scanty meal, and thereby to stay the pangs of hunger for a longer time. At present, small proportions of grounded up khejra bark are in use, nearly every, where, and in proportions of about one part to twenty of flour it does not impair the digestion of the labouring classes, although it has this effect if taken in excess; indeed small quantities of this bark well ground is said to aid digestion, and to make up to some extent for the want of fresh vegetables. A soft stone, Pilia Bhata, found on the Bikaner-Marwar border of Jaipur is largely used in that part of the country to give bulk to the meagre meal. This stone is friable and easily ground into fine powder. It contains an oleaginous substance which has some nutrient qualities, and the people have found that when finely ground and used in proportions of about one-fourth to three-fourths of flour it does not impair digestion for a considerable time: however, when it is used in excess, it soon gives rise to mal-nutrition, emaciation, bowel diseases, swollen feet, and other signs of starvation.

Although Khejra and Billia Bhata have in small proportions little injurious effect, many of the other barks and earthy substances used by the poorer classes to give bulk to their scanty food have done much to increase the bowel diseases, which have been so prevalent and fatal among them. The Bhils Sansis, Bhaumbis and other low-castes have subsisted greatly on the flesh of the cattle which died, and they still have some of it preserved with Salt. Although it is poor in nutrient qualities, it has kept many of them alive, and it does not produce any tendency to disease.

THE Government will, before the Session is very far advanced, ask the House of Commons to vote a considerable sum of money towards the fund for the erection of the national memorial to the Queen, such at least is the statement of the usually well informed correspondent of a contemporary. The amount is not finally settled, but the probabilities point in the direction of £100,000. This, of course, will be in addition to the moneys raised by public subscription. In 1862 the House of Commons voted £50,000 in aid of the fund for the erection of the Albert Memorial at South Kensington. This monument cost altogether £120,000. A meeting of the Joint Committee was held at the Foreign Office.

BOMBAY JACKAL CLUB MEETING.

POINT-TO-POINT RACES.

AN excellent day's sport was witnessed yesterday on the occasion of the annual point-to-point races held by the Jackal Club. The meet was at Andheri, in the centre of the country over which the hounds run, and the course was mapped out by Mr. Macrae with a view to test the qualities of the animals competing, but it afforded the spectators a good view of the running. There were about 200 ladies and gentlemen present, in addition to which there was a big crowd of natives, who always evince great interest in cross country racing.

There were four races, the first—the Hunt Cup for horses—bringing out seven starters, of which Mr. J. L. Symon's Sealark was most fancied. As the field went past the tents Sealark was in front, a position he kept to the end, though Mr. Dalgliesh's Buckeye got within a length at the finish. Mr. J. L. Symons took the Pony Hunt Cup on Sir John, Mr Rome's Mischief being second. The issue between these two horses would have been closer had not Mr. Rome, in getting over a nasty obstacle, lost a stirrup 150 yards from the winning flag. Mr. T. Moore on Odd Trick was third and Mr. Balderstone's Toffee fourth. Further success awaited Mr. J. L. Symons in open race for galloways and ponies, Forrester winning in handsome style. The open race for horses was taken by Mrs. Nash's Scout, who finished sometime before the others, of whom Medowra was second. Mr. Moore, the pilot of Scout, lost his opponents completely, as Mr. Crum, the rider of Medowra imagined he was first until he pulled up. The jumping competition was won by Mr. H. Proctor's Richmond, Col. Bull's Maid of Honour being second. At the conclusion of the programme the prizes were distributed by Mrs. Symington, wife of the popular Master, and Mr. J. L. Symons came in for a very pleasing ovation as he went forward to receive his awards. The assembly broke up with hearty cheers for Mrs. Symington and the officials who were as follows:—Stewards Lieut. W. P. Koe, Messrs. E. E. C. Dalgliesh, J. H. Simington, J. A. Lord, T. W. Birkett, H. E. E. Proctor, R. W. Harter; Honorary Secretary; Mr. W. Forbes Skene; Clerk of the Scales, Mr. D. Lindsay; Starter and Judge Mr. G. K. Remington.

The Hunt Cup for Horses—A Point-to-Point Race. About 3 miles. Catch-weights. Owners up. Prize: A Cup presented by Mrs. Reginald Gilbert, winner also to hold the Townsend Cup value Rs. 500.

Mr J L Symon's Sealark 12st 7lbs.....Owner 1
Mr E E C Dalgliesh's Buckeye 12st 7lbs.....Owner 2
Mr J H Symington's Macbeth 12st 7lbs.....Owner 3
Mr W E Crum's Sai Groose 10st 7lbs.....Owner 4
Mr R W Harter's Dear Dear 12st 7lbs.....Owner 0
Lt-Col G H Bull's Babel 12st 7lbs.....Owner 0
Mr S M McCausland's Sk, lark 12st 7lbs.....Owner 0

The Pony Hunt Cup—A Point-to-Point Race for Ponies 14·1 hands and under. About 3 miles. Catch-weights Owners up. Prize: A Cup, winner also to hold the Townsend Cup value Rs 500.

Mr J L Symons's Sir John 10st 7lbs.....Owner 1
Mr F J Rome's Mischief 12st.....Owner 2
Mr T D Moore's Old Trick 10st 7lbs.....Owner 3
Mr H A Balderston's Toffee 10st.....Owner 4
Lt W P Koe's (R N) Bedouin Chief 10st.....Owner 0
Mr R S Holland's Mary 10st 7lbs.....Owner 0
Mr E W Ballantyne's Bounty 10st.....Owner 0
Mr J A Lord's Bobby 10st 7lbs.....Owner 0
Capt E L Tomkin's Shamshad 10st 7lbs.....Owner 0

Open Point-to-Point Race for Galloways and Ponies 14·1 hands and under.—About 3 miles. Catch-weights. English and Australian 11·1 to carry 12st. Arabs and Country-bred 11·1 to carry 10st. 7lbs. Weight for Inches. Prize: A Cup.

Mr J L Symons's Forester. 13 3 st 10lb.....M, John 1
Mr J R Martin's Houp La.....Mr Dalgliesh 2
Lieut W P Koe's R N Sally 11·1 12st.....Owner 3
Mr Foulke's Sind.....Mr Balderstone 0

Open Point-to-Point Race for Horses—About 3 miles. Catch-weights Arabs and Country-breds 10st 7lbs. Prize A Cup

Mrs Nash's The Scout 12st 7 lbs.....Mr Moore 1
Mr D Lindsay' Medowra 12st 7lbs.....Mr Crum 2
Mr R F Oldman's Rufus 12st 7lbs.....Mr McCausland 3
Mr E E C Dalgliesh's Gossoon 12st 7lb.....Owner 0

Jumping Competition for Horses.

Mr H. F. E. Proctor's Richmond.....1
Lt.-Col. G. H. Bull's Maid of Honour.....2

PRESIDENCY PLAGUE RETURNS.

THE cases of plague and deaths therefrom reported to Government during the week ending March 8th were as follows:—

Cities.	Cases.	Deaths.
Bombay	1,394	1,275
Karachi	79	52
Poona (including Cantonment)	3	3
Districts.		
Ahmedabad	10	8
Surat	38	24
Thana	99	96
Khandeish	89	82
Nasik	1	1
Poona (excluding City)	22	15
Satara	13	7
Kolaba	33	29
Ratnagiri	2	2
Belgaum	230	223
Dharwar	100	77
Kanara	15	8
Karachi (excluding City)	1	0
Political Agencies.		
Kathiawar	37	19
Kolhapur	174	112
Cutch	32	23
Baroda territory	53	42
Janjira	23	18
European	1	1
Total...	2,431	2,139
Week ending March 1	2,366	2086
Total to date...	420,610	337,333

Panch Mahals, Kaira, Broach, Sholapur, Ahmednagar, Bijapur, Hyderabad (Sind), Shikarpur, Upper Sind Frontier, Thar and Parkar, Mahi Kantha, Rewa Kantha, Palanpur, Savantvadi, Dharampur, Sachin, Akalkot, Aundh, Baor, and Savanur have been free during the week.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern Fort Southern and Esplanade	10	6	9
B Mandvi Chuncha, Umarkhadi and Dongri	25	13	37
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Famaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Khumbharwada	70	29	64
D Khotwadi, (Girgaum), Chowpati, Walkeshwar and Malabarhill	18	17	31
E Mazagaon, Tarwadi, 2nd Naxpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Naxpada	37	21	71
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	30	13	27
G Mahim and Worli	20	14	23
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-resident and Unknown.	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	25	39
Total	210	147	296
Total plague deaths to date	90,657	75,537	
Same date last year	141	85	338

A DEATH, believed to be from plague, has occurred among the labourers on the protective works against the encroachment of the Indus at Dera Ghazi Khan. The deceased was one of a gang of 23 skilled labourers brought up from Karachi.

No definite instructions have yet reached India regarding the withdrawal of the troops engaged in the Jubaland [expedition] against the Ogaden Somalis, but Colonel Ternan has reported that he probably will not require more supplies.

THE plague returns for the week ending the 16th instant show 8,829 deaths against 7,300 in the week preceding, Bengal districts report 4,987; Calcutta 819; the North-West Provinces, 557; Bombay City 1,187: and the Punjab 105.

THE Mahsud and Darwesp Khel Waziris are now reported as renewing their old quarrels; but these are not likely to interfere with the apparent decision of the Mahsuds to pay up the fine imposed by the Government. They are said to be heartily sick of the blockade.

AFTER a day's rest the post office struggle at Sheffield was resumed on March 1st. Fifty cabs were requisitioned to carry Messrs. Grave's heavy mail, and at 2-30 P. M., the city was afforded the spectacle of half a mile of vehicles wending their way to the head postal office. Each cab bore an appropriate motto. "Why should Sheffield trade be throttled?" was one. "Advance Sheffield, if the Post Office will let you," another. The Post Office itself was thronged with people eager to witness the scene. Enterprising photographers were busily employed taking snapshots and films for cinematograph exhibitions.

CHILDREN'S FANCY DRESS FETE.

THE Children's Fancy Dress Party at Lady Jenkins' on Wednesday, of which we have already given a short notice, was an undoubted success. The programme was varied and entertaining, beginning with a photographic parade, which will be a memento of the event when all the youngsters have outgrown not only their present ideas, but the very pretty masquerading clothes they looked so fascinating in. These will be treasured by fond parents, but never again—for a Fancy Dress Party does not come every year—can they be donned by their diminutive wearers.

Among the fifty-one children present there was one who attained prematurely the dignity of a High Court Judge and looked his part. He had a sister who figured as Cherry Ripe very prettily. There were gentlemen in Khaki, Italian fishermen, a very excellent Grandmother, youthful and lively, though clothed in the most appropriate get up for such a responsible person. A dear little ballet dancer tripped about with a sister called Mignon, a veritable darling. Flowers both wild or garden—not common—were represented, Forget-me-nots, violets, roses, while a French page, time Louis XII, took us back into ages long gone by, though his bright eyes were very modern. Boys Blue were doubles at least and Kate Greenaway had many followers. One dot with blue eyes and a ready smile looked dainty in her mob-cap, long frock and fichu. Tommy Tucker was very artful and quite as fetching as any of the little girls. A musical dolly moved sedately around, Winter with his holly berries flitted about cool, and quite unabashed by the fact that a beautiful June day was dawning. A gay undergraduate was idling shockingly, just as gloriously as two very inexperienced C. I. V's who have not suffered at all in South Africa. There were two Japanese maidens and they shared with the blue-eyed Kate Greenaway the palm of being the prettiest. A Queen of the Fairies was a sweet wee thing. All the little ones' fancy toilettes were a credit to their designers and modistes. The limit of age was not 55, but one year only, which resulted in fair independence of action and cheerfulness of spirit. Relieved from the negative enjoyment of the photographer the children trooped in to the house where a cloth smoothly stretched on the dining-room floor invited them to dance and there they pirouetted and waltzed and galloped to their heart's content, the roses and pages and Queens and Grandmothers and High Court Judges, C. I. V.'s and old Father Christmas being quite as clever as the Ballet girl. Then came tea in the verandah, a varied and enticing feast. When the little people had done justice to the cakes—and such cakes!—and crackers they trotted off to games of all kinds, till it was time to go by, and the satin slippers had to come off and the wraps to come on, and the happy, tired little heads to think of bed. The grown ups who had the privilege of chaperoning their young people seemed to enjoy the pretty sight as much as those for whom this very dainty party was organised.

The costumes included the following:—

Master Jackie Prier de Saone	Page Louis XII.
Begum Sultana Nasrula Khan	Queen of the Fairies.
Miss Violet Bennett	Violets.
Miss Kotheri	Spanish Dancer.
Miss Phyllis Chalmers	Little Tommy Tucker.
Miss Ida Chalmers	Musical Dolly.
Miss Violet Cahusac	Violets.
Miss Vera Remington	Mignonne.
Miss Lucy Rimington	Ballet Dancer.
Miss Enid Rimington	Winter.
Master Eric Hatchell	Undergraduate.
The Misses Halim Tyabjee, Raffeeya Tyabjee, Haneefa Tyabjee and Nasima Tyabjee.	
Master Chachy Childe	Neapolitan Fisherman.
Miss Kate Childs	Kate Greenaway.
Miss Jill Chitty	A Witch.
Miss Freia Vernon Bayley	Buttercups & Daisies.
Miss Amrudin Tyabjee Master Amirudin Tyabjee.	
Miss Arnold Jenkins	Japanese Girl.
Miss Fowle	Geisha.
Miss Bickel	A Rose.
Miss Muriel Thomson	"Times of India."
Miss Edith Thomson	Queen of the May.
Miss Jenangir	Turkish Delight.
Miss Gladys Flower	Forget-me-not.
Miss Procter	Poppies.
Miss Millard Bason	Violets.
Miss Jennings	Forget-me-not.
Miss Edwardes	Violets.
Miss Marjorie Hamilton	Dancing Girl.
Master Leslie Hamilton	Little Boy Blue.
Miss Baby Hamilton	Queen of Hearts.
Miss Helen Millard	Kate Greenaway.
Miss Eglantine Bland	Jane.
Miss Nancy Woolcombe	Grandmother.
Miss Tilemann	Fairy.
Master Tilemann	German Peasant.
Master Howard	Little Boy Blue.
Master Dick Ritchie	Pierrot.
Master Jack Ritchie	Cook.
Miss Bowen	Pink Rose.
Master Dalbiac Luard	Chief Justice.
Miss Eden Luard	Cherry Ripe.
Miss Hirabai Jehangir Petit	Bunnia Girl.
Master Jasper Mayne	C. I. V.
Miss Gracie Mayne	Little Red Riding Hood.
Miss Irene Russel	Sweet Seventeen.
Master Victor Mayne	C. I. V.

NEW JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

The following are the names of the new Justices of the Peace:—

Mr Abdeali Muhammad Ali Kajiji, B.A., LL.B (Cantab) Bar-at-Law.	Mr Hugh Alfred Lafond.
Aga Shamsuddin Shah.	Mr W Maxwell, I C S.
Mr Asar Virji.	Mr G H McCausland.
Commander F Barwick, R I M.	Mr P Glynn Messent, M Inst C E.
Col B M Blennerhasset, C.M.G., A. M.O.	Mr M Karimbhai.
Mr C H S Bozas.	Mr Muhammad Husain Hakim, Bar-at-Law.
Major W H Burke, M B, I M S.	Mr Nansi Khalraj.
Mr Cecil Burns.	Mr James Murdoch.
Mr P R Cadell, I C S.	Mr Nanabhai Hormasji Moos.
Capt J K Condon, I C S.	Mr Narayan Lakskman.
Mr C A R Crommelin.	Mr C Newborn.
Col Dhanjibsah N Parakh	Mr R R Owen.
Mr D Dorabji Mistri.	Mr F Noel Paton.
Dr D M D'Silva, L M & S	Mr Alfred Peil.
Mr Edalji D Talati, B A.	Dr Popat Parbhuram
Mr C G H Fawcett, I C S	L M and S.
Mr Lovat George Fraser.	Mr C Pratt.
Mr Gordhandas S Mulji.	Captain H E Pritchard, I S C.
Haji M Ibrahim "alias" Bapusaheb Jitekar.	Mr H O

NOTES FROM PARIS.

M. LEGOUVE, THE ACADEMICIAN.

A COMPULSORY MARRIAGE BILL.

PARIS, MARCH 1.

A NUMBER of recent Acts of Parliament have been influenced by the wish to increase the birth-rate in France, which is lower than in any other country. M. Pourquery de Boisserin, a Nationalist Deputy, going further than any of his colleagues, has now tabled a Bill, which may not be unfairly described as a Men's Compulsory Marriage Bill. He proposes to reduce military service to one year, with the proviso that men who reach the age of 27 and are not married, shall be drafted again into the army for one year. M. de Boisserin in a preamble, explains that the fear of extra military service will be the best incentive to marriage.

M. Legouve, the Academician, and son of a member of the Academy is in his 98th year. He signed the other day as a witness the register of M. Deschanel's marriage without glasses. He sees well, but his hearing is very bad. In the course of a chat with me about extreme old age, M. Legouve said that his deafness was the greatest drawback. He enjoys his own company, but the Boulevards are infinitely melancholy. All the old friends, so many of whom made their mark in the century, are gone. The cafe that he frequented is now a beer saloon. Indeed, nearly all the other cafes that he knew have shared its fate. There is not a single spot where he can spend an evening as he spent it in former times. There is not a soul with whom he can exchange his old impressions about the Stage and the Salon. Where are Guizot, Thiers, De Remusat, Lamartine, Delacroix, Horace Vernet, Rachel, Madame Douche, Madame Arnould Plessy, Madame Dorval, Frederick Lemaitre, and a host of others? Malibran, Grisi, Histori, were his friends. The celebrities of to-day have not the same charm for him. Life seems to be made up of fading pictures, when he looks back to the long course of years that have been allotted to him. M. Legouve has been, on the whole, very well off, and had that blessed quality, a taste for moderation in most things. He is fond, nevertheless, of life, but does not fear death so much as surviving the few dear relatives who remain to him.

Delegations of the Patriotic League have gone to San Sebastian, in order to keep in M. Deroulede's company the anniversary of the sentence of the High Court upon the Royalist conspirators. They were entertained to dinner by M. Deroulede, who in the course of a speech gave a new account of the affair of Reuilly. When the troops were passing in front of the Reuilly Barracks on their return from President Faure's funeral, M. Paul Deroulede, you will remember, seized the bridle of General Roget's horse, but the General left the President of the League of Patriots in the lurch, and the latter accused him before the crowd of betrayal. M. Deroulede told his friends yesterday that there was another betrayal the day before, or rather—for the scene he alluded to occurred after midnight—that morning. M. Deroulede was at the office of the Patriotic League with half a dozen trusted friends, arranging for a coup on the Elysee after the funeral. One of them came up to M. Deroulede and his lieutenant M. Habert, and the following conversation took place: "So, then, it is settled for to-morrow?" "Yes." "And what would you say if to-morrow the Duc d'Orleans were to appear among your friends?" "Is this a hint or a warning?" "It is only a question." M. Deroulede, roused to anger, said that if the Pretender showed himself he would arrest him. M. Deroulede is positive that his plan to "deliver France" was baulked in consequence of this conversation. He says he knows for a fact that a few hours later the Royalist altered the positions of the troops. He tries hard to show that the Reuilly affair was not a Royalist conspiracy. But his attempted justification is rather a justification of the State trial. He admits that Royalist leaders were at his secret meeting, together with members of the Patriotic League. Would they have attended these meetings in M. Deroulede's interest or in their own?

The Mass of the Passionist Church for the blessing of God to be vouchsafed to Edward VII, was quite a Diplomatic function. The Ambassador of Great Britain could not invite his Catholic colleagues to the Protestant service in the Rued'Agueseau, but acting, of course, on instructions, he was able to invite them to the Mass of to-day. The Foreign Office sent the head of the Protocol Department to allot seats according to degress of precedence. There were present the Ambassadors of Austria, Italy, and the United States, but the Embassies of the heads of the Greek and Latin Churches were only represented by First Secretaries. All the smallar States that have Legations here sent their Ministers. The Diplomatic and Foreign Office gentlemen were in uniform, as were also the Generals, Admirals, and other military and naval officers. Mass was celebrated by the Rev. Father Watts Russell. At the close of the reading of the Gospel, "God Save the King" was sung. The service over, Sir Edmund Monson, attended by his staff, stood in the porch, and thanked the different high personages who had attended. The finest private singers in Paris were engaged as volunteers to give "God Save the Koing."

The Northern of France Railway Company is going to lay down another double line on its main track between Paris and Creil, a junction 37 miles distant, where the lines to Calais, Brussels, Cologne, Berlin, etc., branch off. The line has become quite insufficient for the enormous traffic upon it, although a couple of years ago the Northern Company built a relief line by Ormoy for trains from Belgium and Germany. The duplicating of the line to Creil will, of course, lead to further facilities for travelling between England and France.

The case of Mlle. Vera Gélo is becoming rather more mysterious than before. There is no doubt whatever that communications have been exchanged between the French and Russian Governments about her, while the young lady's parents who live near Odessa have been warned by the Russian police that their daughter must behave herself and not create a scandal, or they (the parents) will suffer. It is impossible to avoid the conclusion, from the manner in which the case is conducted, that it is not quite an ordinary case. The League of the Rights of Man, a body founded to support the cause of law during the Dreyfus crisis, issues a protest against the idea thrown out in some quarters that Mlle. Gelo be not tried at all, but handed over to the Russian authorities, and the Opposition Press advise her to reserve her defence to speak out to the jury, and to tell the name of the insulter. There seems some difficulty about letting her free on her own recognizance. The victim of Mlle. Gelo's attempt, Mlle Zelenine, sends the following pathetic appeal to the judicial authorities: "I can hardly write—excuse me. I entreat you to give me back my friend. You would increase my sufferings by withholding this favour and you will not commit such an act of cruelty."

Victor Maurel, the famous opera singer, the incomparable Falstaff and the creator of Iago in Verdi's opera, is to turn actor for a time, and is to appear in light comedy at one of the minor boulevard theatres. This unexpected "debut" is the theatrical sensation of the moment. He is to make his first appearance as a comedian in the company of Mme. Charlotte Wiehe, a foreign actress who came to Paris for the Exhibition, and whose very personal talent has quickly procured her a great vogue. The scene of the debut is to be the Theatre des Capucines, and the occasion the production of "Je ne sais quoi!" a new three-act comedy by M. Francis de Croisset.

An interesting report has been issued by the Transatlantic Steamship Company on the experiments it has been making for a year and a half past in the utilisation of carrier pigeons for the transmission of messages at sea. These experiments have been exceedingly successful. It was long regarded as established beyond all question that atsea, at distances of over fifty miles from the coast, pigeons lost all sense of direction. A series of most careful trials carried out in the seventies from on board ships running from Saint-Nazaire to America had specially contributed to the adoption of this opinion, which has now been proved to be quite unfounded. Operating with pigeons supplied by the Rennes Colombophile Society, the Transatlantic Company has obtained the most striking and consistent results. From March to December last year birds were sent out every week from Havre with the steamers New York. Of the thirty-six sets of pigeons released it only happened in two cases that not a single bird returned to the dovecot at Rennes. The distances at which the pigeons were released varied from 120 to over 300 miles. Many of the flights were extraordinary. A pigeon let go in July from the Touraine at five in the morning reached Rennes at two in the afternoon of the same day, after covering a distance of 324 miles. On September 9 two pigeons let loose from the Lorraine at five in the morning, and carrying 25 messsges from the passengers, were back at Rennes, distant over 350 miles, in the evening. The results obtained have shown a steady improvement, due to the strict and most careful selection of none but the very best birds, and their gradual training over longer and longer distances. The losses in birds have been heavy, but are decreasing.

Of 261 birds released in ten months, 113 reached home; the losses amount, therefore, to 56 per cent The French naval authorities have taken a great interest in the experiment. A number of pigeons furnished by the Rennes Society were taken to sea by the fleet on the occasion of last summer's naval manœuvres. Their utilisation gave such excellent results that Admiral Gervais reported in favour of the Rennes Society being trusted with the regular supply of carrier pigions to the fleet, The Transatlantic Company propose to make a permanent feature of the pigeon post, and in addition to the outward-bound service, which is now in regular working order, will organise a service from next spring onward on board the homeward-bound steamers.

The "Aurore" is going though a crisis. This paper has played a brilliant and unique part in French journalism with such contributors as M Clemenceau, M de Pressense, M. Gohier and M. Bernard Lazare. The editor, M Vaughan, has told his readers that he expects them to come to the rescue of the paper. He invites suggestions, but his own belief is that the best means to make the "Aurore" pay is to raise its price from one halfpenny to one penny. English readers may be surprised to learn that it is a commonplace here that one of the chief items of revenue of a Pari paper is its City article. Another item consists in an allowance from secret funds of the Home Office. The "Aurore is run on different lines. French papers belong to two classes—those which are unprincipled and those which have principles and vegetate. "I lay it down as an axiom," says M. Vaugham, "that French half penny papers, in order to live, must by degrees defend other interests than those of the public." M. Vaughan does not see why French journalists should not have a right to remain honest. He therefore claims for himself and for the staff of the "Aurore" the right they have claimed for the working classes—the right to a living wage.

CYCLING AT HOME.

LONDON, MARCH 1.

THE change in the popular taste in regard to tyres has been consistently in one direction. When the pneumatic tyre was first introduced, 2 in. was quite a normal and favoured size. Since then the sizes have decreased until now 1 1-2-in. is very often seen on full roadster machines, while on racing machines tyres of 1-in. diameter are in many cases used. The difference so far as figures on paper show, seem to be small, but if one compares a 2 in. tyre with a 1 1-2 in., or a 1 1-2 in. tyre as against 1-in., the wonderful difference in size is at once noted. Although in having smaller tyres the rider may sacrifice a little in confort, he undoubtedly gains a great deal in case of propulsion, for all weight saved in the wheels and more especially in the tyres, repays wonderfully in its way. Of course a certain amount of durability must be retained, or one would have an exceptionally fast but at the same time an exceptionally non durable tyre. The happy medium, however, appears to have been struck. What improvements the future has for us in this way it is difficult to tell. We live in times of progress.

Judging from the motor speeds which can be attained with the vehicles of to-day, he would be a bold man indeed who would prophey what would be forthcoming in this way in a few years time. In a recent motor car race held in France, the winner maintained an average of 55 miles per hour for nearly four hours and a half. The car developed 24 h.p. Such speed as this would not of course for a moment be allowed in this country: but leaving that out of the question it would seem that so long as a car can be built sufficiently strong to carry high horse-power, there is hardly any limit to be named. Fifty h.p. cars are in existence; and if fifty why not seventy-five, and if seventy-five why not a hundred. It is to be hoped, however, that in the interests of the pastime in this country English makers at any rate will observe moderation.

There has been quite an impetus given to the motor bicycle in this country. Its merits are being extolled, and information is forthcoming as to its care and management. Undoubtedly with a proper chance the motor bicycle has a future before it. Its drawbacks are more than over balanced by its merits, and there is many a man who would give up all idea of a motor tricycle or quadricycle owing to lack of storage accommodation, but would jump at the chance of enjoying the pastime on a machine which offered no difficulty in its respect. The motor tricycle is as easily stored as the ordinary bycycle and that is saying a good deal because a bicycle can generally be put in any out-of-the-way corner.

It appears that the discussion as to the merits or otherwise of vegetarianism from the cyclists point of view is hardly likely to ever be settled. At any rate this idea is justified by the manner in which, for quite a long time past, the discussion has been going on. After all it is a matter of personal taste. If one man dislikes carnivorous habits and prefers to keep to a purely vegetarian diet, by all means let him enjoy himself in his own peculiar way. Just the same, with his flesh-eating brother. Let all enjoy the practice of their own opinions, but also let them, if only for the sake of peace, each cease to explain their case and cease to try the one to convert the other.

With the time of the budget drawing near and the acknowledged necessity for increasing the national revenue to meet the heavy expenses incurred in South Africa, cyclists are being taunted with the revival of the time-worn question of a tax being levied on their machines. The resources of the country will have to be well-nigh exhausted before a government will be bold enough to propose such a tax, which, looked upon from any aspect, must be unjust. The glorious maxim of imposing taxation on such articles as would be felt by the rich and poor, proportionately to their positions, would not apply were a tax imposed on cycles; the rich man whilst not missing so small a sum as 7s. 6d. would be equally content to be totally deprived of his bicycle, but in the case of the poor man it is different; the bicycle is his only means of healthful recreation and pleasure, and if a tax of 7s. 6d. should be imposed on his machine it would be the cause in many cases of depriving him of his exercise altogether. No, we cannot think that cycles will be taxed.

Another important decision so far as cyclists are concerned was delivered by Judge Sharp at Lincoln when he awarded £2 5s. 0d., the full amount claimed against a cabman who had run into and injured a bicycle standing against the kerbstone. In giving his judgement the magistrate held that a cyclist was entitled to leave his machine at the kerb, and if a driver collided with it without there being any necessity to drive so near the gutter he must pay for the damage, though on the other hand, if the driver had been obliged by other traffic to drive close to the kerbstone, damages then caused must be treated as a pure accident without liability.

There has been a great outcry amongst cyclists against a few of the clauses in the Blackpool Improvement Bill, under which the Corporation of Blackpool seek parliamentary powers to make restrictive laws and regulations in their borough. The clause to receive the greatest opposition was the one barring certain streets to cyclists under the age of sixteen. Such a bill, besides being against the boasted liberty of English people, would undoubtedly be unjust and detrimental to the letting-out trade—which as Blackpool, a seaside resort, is very considerable. Recognising the serious effect it would have on the pastime and trade, the National Cyclists Union laid the facts before the Corporation, who, through their town clerk, have intimated their willingness to meet cyclists half way by substituting for the objectionable clause one limiting the use of "hired" tricycles in any street wherein a tramway is laid.

Robert Hall, of Newark, has recently furnished the Dunlop Company with a very convincing proof as to the durability of Dunlops. His bicycle, which was fitted with the "first and foremost" tyres, was run over by a goods train on the Great Northern Railway, but although it was multiflated almost beyond recognition, the tyres and tubes were quite uninjured.

THE plague continues to spread a pace in the infected area in the Sialkot district. Another village, Basra, with a population of 521, has been seized with the disease. Two new villages in the Jullundur district have also been attacked; Sullar, population 29, Jagatpur, population 1,729. This village was infected in 1898, the last case having occurred on the 13th April.

RESIDENTIAL QUARTERS FOR POOR PARSIS.

THE philanthropic efforts of Khan Bahadur Muncherji Cowasji Murzban in the cause of poorer classes of his community have had another instance added to their record by the opening yesterday of a new block of residential quarters for poor Parsis, situated at Grant Road. This is not the first block of its kind, as eighteen already stand in about the same locality, the construction being also due to the labours of the same gentleman. The opening ceremony of the new block of residential quarters took place at about 4 o'clock in the afternoon. A beautiful mandap was erected for the occasion, adjacent to the building, and it was prettily decorated with plants, flags and draperies. Sir Jamshedji Jijibhoy presided on the occasion, while Lady Jamshedji Jijibhoy distributed the prizes to the successful students of Bai Rattonbai Framji Panday school, which is opened especially for the education of the children of the Parsis living in the residential quarters.

The proceedings were opened by Mr. M. C Murzban, who read the report of the residential quarters and Panday scehool. In the report it was stated that one hundred and seventeen families were accommodated in the eighteen blocks of the quarters. The yearly income was Rs. 7,235. There were three hundred applications for accommodation at present registered. Many more such blocks were necessary for the poorer classes of Parsis. All the latest sanitary measures had been adopted in the construction of the quarters. During the prevalence of plague in Bombay for the past five years not a single case occured in these premises.

In the school report it was mentioned that there were at present a hundred and forty pupils. The school had shown excellent results under the able management of the head mistress, Miss Navajbai Dhanjibhoy Patell.

The new premises were then formally declared open.

The new building consists of groundfloor and first storey. It has an accommodation for six families, and each family will be provided with a comfortable room and a kitchen. It has some pretentions to architectural elegance, having been constructed in the gothic style. It is designed and built by Mr. Fakirji Dinshaw at a cost of Rs. 16,000. The committee which has been formed for the construction of residential quarters for indigent Parsis of this city has received altogether a sum of Rs. 4,18,300 for this purpose. The new building will be let from the 1st proximo. It has been erected in the memory of Bai Avabai Dinshaw Malegamwaller, deceased, at the expense of her husband Mr. Dinshaw Heerjibhoy.

The children of the school next went through an interesting programme of recitations and action songs, after which Lady Jamshedji Jijibhoy distributed the prizes.

Sir Jamshedji, in addressing the meeting said, that they were much indebted to Mr. M. C. Murzban for his energy and trouble to provide quarters for poor Parsis. They were also grateful to the donors who had paid large sums of money for this purpose. The Chairman expressed himself much pleased with the new building and with the enjoyable entertainment given by the pupils.

On the motion of Mr. Kurshedji Rustomji Kama, hearty votes of thanks were accorded to the Chairman and Lady Jamshedji Jejibhoy.

The singing of the national anthem brought the proceedings to a close.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, March 21.)

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Major J S Ashby Second Assist Political Agent Kathiawar has been permitted to return to duty within the period of his leave.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—Lieut Col W P Kennedy to be Political Agent Kathiawar vice Lieut Col J M Hunter C S I retired Mr C N Seddon I C S to be administrator of the Navanagar State vice Lieut Col Kennedy; and Capt F W Woolhouse to act as Administrator of the Navanagar State in addition to his own duties pending the return of Mr Seadon from leave

Lieut Col L L Fenton, acting Political Agent Savantvadi is granted special leave on urgent private affairs for six months

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Major Ashby on return to duty to act as Political Superintendent Palanpur during the absence of Mr P S V Fitz Gerald or pending further orders.

H E in Council is also pleased to appoint Major E F Marriott to act as Political Agent Savantvadi on the departure of Lieut Col L L Fenton on leave pending further orders

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr F C Griffith to be Asst Supt of Police B B and C I Railway, vice Mr W G Clabby.

The Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments during the absence on leave of Mr C W Chitty, Barrister-at-Law or pending further orders:—Khan Bahadur Rastamji Merwanjee Patel, MA LLB to act as Chief Judge of the Court of Small Causes Bombay Khan Bahadur C M Cursetji B A Oxon Barrister-at-Law Third Judge Small Cause Court Bombay to act as second Judge of that Court; Khan Bahadur Hormasji Dadabhai Fourth Judge Small Cause Court Bombay to act as Third Judge; Khan Bahadur Muhammad Hussein Hakim Barrister at Law Fifth Judge Small Cause Court Bombay to act as Fourth Judge and Mr J E Modi Barrister at Law to act as Fifth Judge of the Court of Small Causes Bombay.

The Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments—Mr P H Dastur M A Bombay to be Second Presidency Magistrate vice Mr W C Webb retiring and Mr Karsandas Chhabildas Barrister at Law to be sub pro tem Third Presidency Magistrate vice Mr Dastur pending further orders.

The Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments—Mr G C Whitworth I C S to be First grade Judge and Remembrancer of Legal Affairs and The Honble Mr H Batty M A Cant b Barrister at Law I C S to be Judicial Commissioner in Sind and Judge of the Sadar Court in that Province.

The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. A. S. A Westropp, I. C. S., to act as Under Sec to Govt in the Political Judicial and Legislative Depts and Secry to the Council of H E the Governor for making Laws and Regulations vice Mr R J C Lord, I C S.

The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Dr. Samuel Arthur Powell B A M B to be Police Surgeon and Surgeon to the Coroner Bombay vice Dr Sidney Smith retiring.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr J Dodgson Asst Conserv of Forests first grade has been allowed by H M Secy of State for India an extension of furlough on medical certificate for three months.

Mr C A Pogson, Asst Collr of Salt Revenue Bombay has been allowed to return to duty.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Under Sec 10 and 12 of the Bombay Port Trust Act 1879 H E the Governor in Council is pleased to re-appoint the following gentlemen as members of the Board of Trustees of the Port of Bombay:—Cap W S Goodridge, C I E R N Mr. W L Harvey, I C S Mr. E Gray, I C S Mr. J Willcocks.

MISCELLANEOUS APPOINTMENTS, &c.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr Vrajrai Santokrai Dossa, B A to be Dep Educational Insp Broach vice Rao Saheb Ratanlal Trimbaklal Divetia retiring.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr Ganesh Lakshman Koparker, B A LL B to an addional Asst Public Prosecutor for the Khandesh Dist pending further orders for such as may be made over to him by the Public Prosecutor for that district.

UNDELIVERED LETTERS.

THE following is a list of unclaimed letters and letters, addressed "Post Office," Bombay:—

Allard, A	Fleetwood A E Miss	McLachlan J
Arkins J T	Frellich Marcus	Meer Sina Miss
Bharamjee, B D	Freseman Nolech	Murray G H
Blon T B	Gast W	North, P B
Boltze Hugo	George W E	Parker W F Mrs
Brener M Miss	Gray W S	Pressman N
Caillat E	Haskayne W Miss	Rubinstain Meami Mrs
Cameron Mrs	Hepstein H	Saatel O Mrs
Cassalis N	Hepper H M	Sauft Leon
Couch J C S	Hilgott T Miss	Schwartz P Miss
Cresson W P	King, C W	Sen W N
Daly W	Kumeling, F	Soares, N
Dumas F C	Lauber, Jacob	Toyan Motel
Dumas Joseph	Maneckji Framji	Turner Miss
Epshtein Fane Miss	Masters M Miss	Upton T G
Fernandes K M	Mauski H	

DIVINE SERVICE.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

FRIDAY, MARCH 20.

8-30 p.m.—Service of Penitence. Hymn 465 and Address by the Rev Father Nicholson, S. S. J. E.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON THURSDAY, THE 21ST OF MARCH.

SUMMARY.

The pressure changes have been small and unimportant. The distribution is very irregular, and the baric gradients are slight.

Winds are very variable in direction, and the force has been moderate to light.

The temperature both maximum and minimum is in excess of normal in several places, but specially in Gujarat and the Bombay Presidency. Elsewhere the variations are small. The highest temperature in the shade was 105° at Ahmedabad and the lowest 61° at Sirsa and Ajmere.

Humidity changes are unimportant, and the skies are more or less cloudy in the Bombay Presidency and on the Malabar Coast.

Rain in very light showers has fallen at Mangalore and Cochin.

The pressure values along the coast from Cochin to Ratnagiri indicate feeble monsoon-like weather conditions, and weather in the Bombay Presidency and on the Malabar Coast will remain more or less cloudy and rain in local showers is likely on the Malabar Coast.

E. A. KENYON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

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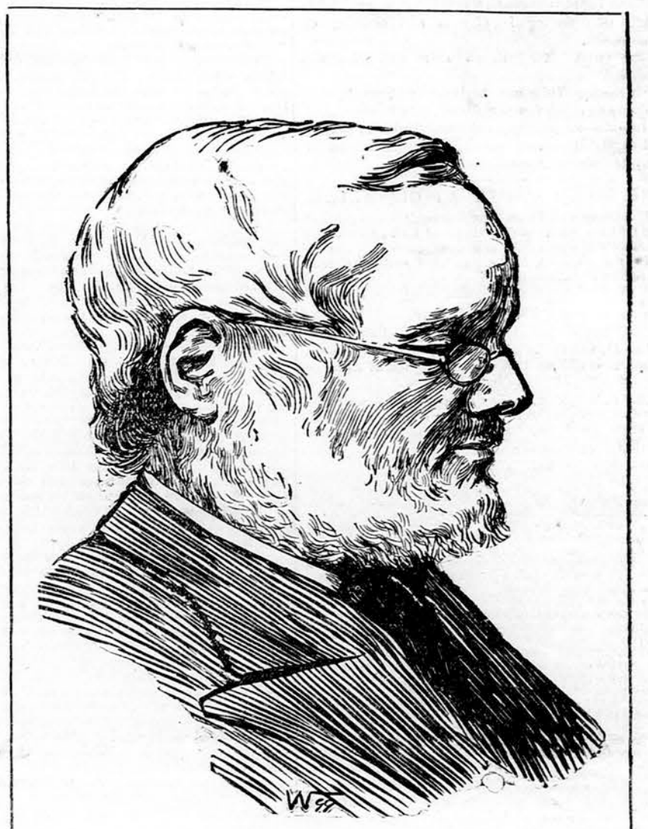
3. Full morocco extra, rolled gold edges, hand-tooled, with inside roll, Oxford spring backs; a sumptuous edition for presentation purposes, or for those who desire the finest bindings obtainable. Colour, a brilliant scarlet.



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THE PRESIDENT OF THE FAMINE COMMISSION.

BOMBAY NEGLECT AND NORTH-WESTERN PERFECTNESS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I trust you will think it well to give a place in your columns to the letter which follows. I am hopeful that the important issues involved in the points discussed therein make it deserving of the favour I venture to ask.—Yours, etc.

Wm. DIGBY.

Valyevo, Bromley, Kent, February 24, 1901.

To His Honor Sir Antony Macdonell, G.C.S.I., M.A., I.C.S., etc., Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Provinces and Oudh, and President of the Indian Famine Commission, 1900 and 1901.

SIR,—You are one of the few Anglo-Indian administrators who have earned a reputation in England as well as in India, and who are (more are less) known to their stay-at-home countrymen. This has, largely, come about owing to the fact that you are an Irishman, with the faculty of your race prominently developed in you, of getting on with your fellowmen, a faculty which has led to so many of the satrapies of the United Kingdom being filled with your race-folk. I remember a time when nearly three-fourths of the Colonial Governorships and Indian highest appointments were filled by Irishmen. Just another such a man as are you was your late colleague, the Hon. Colman Macaulay, C. I. E., whose untimely decease was a serious loss to the Service and a calamity to the Empire. If he were now Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, the devotion of Bengalees to the raj would be of a more fervent character than a retrograde metropolitan municipality permits it to be. Your racial qualities have inspired you to frequent and sincere exhibitions of kindliness and sentiment towards those whom you rule as to have made you the most popular Lieutenant-Governor which the British Provinces have known. Not that your rule has, by any means, been perfect, nor have your tact and discretion always been quite equal to the occasion. Of that, however, I have nothing to say now.

The disappointment which was felt in this country at the smallness of the Membership of the Commission appointed to enquire concerning last year's Famine and the meagreness of the instructions defining the scope of the enquiry, was mitigated when it was known you were to be the President, and that the Honourable F. A. Nicholson, of Madras, was to be one of your colleagues. Justification for the satisfaction felt here at your appointment was soon forthcoming. This enquiry will, probably, be the last great administrative act you will perform in India, unless indeed you receive a peerage and become the worthy successor of Lord Curzon of Kedleston—a change in procedure as regards Governor-general (and not this particular) appointment of Viceroys which, I should imagine, many would welcome. However, be that as it may, it is evident you are determined your Presidency of the Famine Commission shall be of a piece with your past career which is to say it will be well done. You have begun excellently. No outsider, occupying the post, you honour, could have more fearlessly probed affairs, even though the doing of this makes matters very uncomfortable for the Hon. J. Monteath, C.S.I., and others, than you have done: while no stranger to Indian administration could have possessed that intimate knowledge of Indian administration which makes your examination of witnesses so productive of the very information which is needed to clear up some very unsatisfactory matters in recent Famine administration.

At first I thought the rigour with which you cross-examined, and the zeal with which you investigated would stand in the way of Mr. Monteath becoming a Lieutenant-Governor, a Member of the Secretary of State's Council, and eventually President of a Famine Commission itself. However, he may take heart. What he neglected in the way of humanity is not a bar to promotion. Referring to the maladministration of the Gurgaon District in the Punjab, the "Pioneer" of December 30th, 1899, said: "Between 1877 and 1883 no officer connected with the district showed any courage at all: one strong man could have compelled his superiors to give the starving peasantry proper relief . . . The Financial Commissioner, and even the Lieutenant-Governor of the time . . . displayed a lamentable ignorance of facts or indifference to their responsibilities." That "Financial Commissioner" was Sir James Lyall, who could hardly have been better looked after if the "Pioneer" had been able to say the exact opposite to this. He became Lieutenant-Governor, Member of Council, President of a Famine Commission. So, Mr. Monteath may take heart.

The shorthand reports in the Bombay daily papers of the first six sittings of the Commission have reached this country. Though, of course, they are not verbatim, they give a good idea of what you are doing. For myself, I have read them with deep interest and, because of the fearless manner whereby you are revealing faults in administration, am more than hopeful much suffering in the future will be prevented.

I must confess, however, on reading your examination of Mr. Kabraji, Mr. Rogers, and Mr. W. P. Symonds, to a feeling of bewilderment. In dealing with Mr. Kabraji you uttered sentiments which worthily rank in the galaxy of generous humanity which was begun with Lord Lytton's Delhi utterance in 1877.

"We say that human life shall be saved at any cost and at any effort; no man, woman, or child shall die of starvation, and has been added to, by successive rulers of India until it culminated in Lord Curzon's assuring statement in Bombay four or five months ago:—

"To the masses we can give little more than security and material comfort in their humble lives." The latter phrase, of course, means that "we" do give "material comfort" to the King-Emperor's subjects, for, with Lord Curzon of Kedleston what he can so he does.

You brought yourself into line with the noblemen I have named (predecessors of yours in exalted office. I repeat, I hope they may prove to be) by soundly rating the man who wailed for "necessary authority" before he relieved the starving.

"He has," you said, "to relieve starvation; that is his duty; and, if he has not got the necessary authority he has to anticipate it. If sanction did not come in time, it was the duty of the local officer to relieve distress and apply to the Bombay Government afterwards for sanction for his action."

This is humanity, noble humanity, even if it be destructive of official routine. You added:

This is what every Collector would do who was "worth his salt."

In what I am about to say to you much depends upon the word "starvation," and what is meant by its use. There is a common belief that no death can occur from "starvation," so long as person is able to swallow food or has the means to procure food. I take the definition of the late Dr. W. R. Cornish, C. I. E., who has said:

"Physiologists and physicians recognise two distinct forms of starvation, the acute and the chronic. With the acute form famine administration has practically no concern, as it is so rare that a case is seldom met with, except when persons are accidentally deprived of all nourishment: but with starvation in its chronic form the daily insufficiency of food, and the resulting waste of tissue and vitality—famine officials have a right to demand that the experience of the past should be put before them plainly and truthfully . . . public health officials . . . are bound to denounce what to those who have no scientific training than chronic insufficiency of food among a people give rise to diseased conditions of humanity that are more fatal in their effects than all the pestilential disorders that have ever afflicted the human race."

I am satisfied you will agree that the above is the true definition of starvation. If so I am placed in a difficult position. For, Sir, I do not know how you, your Honor's self, are to escape any aspersion or strictures that you have expressed concerning others. But I am so reluctant to think you can be wrong, and my friend, Mr. Romesh Chunder Dutt, C.I.E., is so frequent in his praises of the land revenue administration of your government as being—next to Budget—the best in India (which, however, might not mean much), that I shall refrain from drawing conclusions and shall content myself with stating facts. I do not doubt there will be a full and satisfying explanation of what to me seems to be "laches" as bad as those of the Collector of Khandeish and of the Bombay Secretariat in a quarter a little nearer to your official home than is Bombay Castle. With your innate and invariable courtesy I am sure you will show where this misunderstanding lies.

There must be a misunderstanding, and a serious misunderstanding too, for, on the above definition, there have been habitually, in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, during your Lieutenant-Governorship, hundreds of thousands of cases of starvation. More than three-quarters of a million of your subjects died in two years, in 1896 and 1897, from what we are agreed was "starvation" and yet nobody said you were not "worth your salt." On the contrary, I remember men praised you for the activity and humanity you displayed. It is certain you deserved the praise, and that, but for your exertions, twice that number might have died. But, these *did* die, and no Famine Commissioner subjected you to a cross-examination of your action and, in face of all the world, dubbed you as "not worth your salt."

Let me ask your kind attention to a few facts regarding your Province and the whilom kingdom of Oudh. We know more about the economic condition of your people than almost of any others in the Empire. In the Dufferin enquiry of 1888, which you will remember, for you were then Secretary in the Home Department, no statistics were more elaborate, nor were details more interesting, (or more terrible) than those concerning your Lieutenant-Governorship received from any part of the Empire, although the Assam particulars were voluminous. Matters were very bad in 1888, as I will show: they have been much worse during at least two years of your rule and one year of your predecessor's.

1. As to Oudh, in the best of times it is bad. Hear Mr. W. C. Benett, ("Oudh Gazetteer," Vol. 1, p 515):— "It is not until he has gone into these subjects in detail that a man can fully appreciate how terribly thin the line is which divided large masses of the people from absolute nakedness and starvation." He is evidently referring to acute, not chronic, starvation, for the latter was with him when he wrote. Upon this remark Mr. Harrington, officiating Commissioner, Fyzabad Division, says:— "I believe this remark is true in every district in Oudh." In his introduction to the "Gazetteer," Mr. Benett, who is described as "an observer wholly free from pessimism," says "the lowest depths of misery and degradation are reached by the Koris and Cumars," who are "always on the verge of starvation." These people constitute eleven per cent. of the entire population of Oudh, so that you have in that portion of your rule, one and a quarter million of people "always on the verge of starvation," and, therefore, in a chronic state of debility.

2. As to your Provinces as a whole, no long ago as 1888, and matters cannot have improved since, I shall show they have grown worse, a very large number—exactly how many I cannot say, as the enquiry of that year was per sample, and not exhaustive of the whole regions—of your people, who were cultivators of farms of a respectable size, were, if they clothed themselves and had a pinch or two of salt, in the condition which Dr. Cornish has described above. Many were in that state even if they did without the salt and wore their clothes to mere rags. Consequently, they—and their successors to-day—are your special wards: what ought to be done by a Bombay Collector may not be neglected by the ruler of fifty millions of Indians, especially when that ruler is the author of the canon of conduct by which the Western man is tested.

I am bothered somewhat to know by what standard to test the official facts, concerned to find a standard which will be acceptable to you. I think I can find one. You will remember in the Report of the Famine Commission of 1880, the late Sir James Caird and Mr. J. Sullivan pointed out that only when the commoner grains were purchasable at fifty to sixty pounds for a rupee could a vast number of the Indian people buy food enough to satisfy Nature's needs. (This was what the American negro paid for his food, but his wages were eight times greater than the Indian's "while the climate is much the same in its demands for clothing and shelter.")

Probably some such basis as this which I am about to state will be fair: the average Indian cultivator, labourer, and artisan, will have enough to eat, day in and day out the year through, in the North-West Provinces,—

If Rice	be purchasable at	32	lbs per rupee.
If Wheat	do	30	do
If Barley	do	60	do
If Jowar	do	60	do
If Bajri	do	60	do
If Razi	do	50	do

At any price materially under this,—say, the cheaper grains at 40 pounds,—your people cannot live "with material comfort in their humble lives." I could cite some harrowing stories of individuals (sample individuals selected by Government officials) but, mainly, I will take the records of whole villages, so that a fair average may be arrived at. In no instance do I wish to paint the picture darker than circumstances compel.

a. Mr. Crooke, who retired to England in 1896, mes "the most experienced cultivators and agents of the Raja of Awar." The holding of each was about five and a half acres, irrigated from a well. From the Kharif and Rabi harvests the produce expected was valued at Rs. 214. Deduct rent (32 per cent. of gross produce) and allow for cultivation expenses, there would remain a balance of Rs.45-14-0. The family to be supported on this sum is estimated at four (surely five would have been more in accordance with facts), grain is estimated at fifty lbs. for the rupee (this, too, at a time when the very cheapest barley was only forty), and would cost 8s.52 which is Rs. 6 more than the profit permitted, while nothing would be left for clothes, calculated at Rs. 10 and salt, Rs. 3. This cultivator and his family would therefore, be lacking Rs. 19, or more than "40 per cent below what was needed." Throw in the milk obtained from a buffalo and still see the difference. And, further, let it be noted, this is an irrigation cultivator, who has a well with, it may be supposed, perennial supply, and is not dependent upon the seasons. Only four in a family, I shall mark also, the large amount of Rs. 39 per acre is reckoned as the value of the produce. If there be so big a minus in this green tree what shall be lacking in the dry? Let us see:

Take the village of Abkanpursen. "It has been" says Mr. H. M. Bird, then Assistant Collector at Cawnpore, "for many years under the Court of wards" therefore, it should be a good example of the average condition of Northern Provinces ryots.

23 families of cultivators: total produce, Rs. 4,323, cultivation expenses, Rs. 1,733, balance Rs. 3,590, required for food alone, Rs. 3,078, Deficiency Rs. 1,088, or 42 per cent.

17 families, labourers and otherwise: Total receipts Rs. 850; required for food alone, Rs. 1,405; Deficiency, Rs. 555, or 39 per cent.

"The rest of the inhabitants are Corias, who work in banas and are well paid. Twelve families." Exact earnings not stated.

The value of food was taken at about 33 lbs. to the rupee. The above figures mean that one day in every three the year through no food could be eaten, that is, if enough were taken on other days,—and at no time any salt, or oil, and no clothes could be bought. Contrive, and manage, and scrape—as English household expressions go—the misery must have been great while a fair proportion of the people would, of necessity, become starvation-stricken in your, and Dr. Cornish's understanding of the term.

I may here remark that so great was the deficiency arising from the amount needed for food alone, in this selected village, that no reduction of land assessment would have been of much good. The whole amount of the rental was Rs. 1,045 while the deficiency was Rs. 1,048. So that if no rent at all had been paid, there would still have been a deficiency of Rs. 003. The land assessments is too high; reductions are badly wanted everywhere. But, with those reductions must come other changes of a far-reaching and more searching character, or rent reduction will be hardly a palliative, and certainly not a cure.

Once more: the summing-up of sixteen tabular pages prepared by Mr. Gartlan, "Manager of the Palmar Wasee Land Grant" and cited by Lieut.-Colonel Currie, Official Commissioner, Rae Bareli Division, may be given thus:—

13 cultivators (6 bighas, 8 biswas each): value of produce Rs.1,600; income from other sources, including Rs. 150 borrowing, Rs. 450. Surplus for food, clothes, etc: Rs. 905, or nearly Rs. 70 per family, and about Rs. 13-3-0 per head. But, if borrowed capital, amounting to Rs. 391, be deduced, there will be a surplus of only Rs. 514, which would give an average of under Rs. 40 per family and under Rs. 8 per head.

Take the best food rates available for that year, 40 lbs. to the rupee, and there are only 360 lbs of food per head, whereas a man requires 770 lbs., a woman 660, and a junior 400!!

Is there any wonder that, on two pages alone of this tabular matter, I should find, in succession, these expressions?:—

"No warm clothing. Seemed stupified with cold."
"No warm clothes at all, only coarse sheets."
"Has no warm clothes,"
"No warm clothes,"
"No warm clothes,"
"No warm clothes,"

or, on another page,—

"Has no clothes of any kind, except a couple of "dhoties" (for himself), and a sheet for his wife."

This is no landless labourer, who cannot afford decent clothing for his wife, but a small farmer, who, amongst other things, cultivates the poppy and thus provides opium to deaden the senses of a man who cannot be in harder stress than he is himself.

Of another it is stated: 'Screams when asked if he eats his own grain all the year, and says he only does so for four months." Yet, he farms thirteen bighas!

I can imagine some men petulantly pushing aside what I have recorded and saying: "Oh! all that was in Sir Auckland Colvin's time. I have nothing to do with it." But you, with your broad humanity and kindly heart would not so act, you would ask yourself: "How much better are things become in my time? How much of this misery have I done away with?"

No doubt, when you honour me with a reply to this communication you will be able to show that under your rule, such things could not happen, such a state of poverty could not exist, as is testified to, officially, in the above. I shall, indeed, be pleased if you do this, for my own examination shows that, if things be better at this moment for you subjects they were not during at least two years of your rule. And, even in 1898, the good crops of that year did not bring back the old prices of sixty pounds to the rupee and more. Perhaps the authorities are wrong. If they are I hope you will correct them. Above all things, wholly trustworthy facts are needed for that great change in Indian administration which is imminent or an Empire will pass away from us.

I take the year of 1888, and compare with it the last three years' record in No. 33 of the statistical Abstract of British India,—three of your years of rule, and on the price of food question find certainly significant facts. If, with food prices hovering about forty lbs. to the rupee, but always a little under such deficiencies in income as I record above occurred, of course the condition of the people cannot have been improved if the prices be much more severe and less than thirty lbs. are purchaseable instead of nearly forty!

This is how things have happened in that respect:—

AVERAGE ANNUAL RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD-GRAINS

Lbs. to the Rupee.

Grain.	Place.	Year. 1888	Year. 1896.	Year. 1897.	Year. 1898
Rice.	Agra	29 1-3	2	15	19 1-2
	Allahabad	27	23	17 1-4	23 1-4
	Bareli	24	18 1-2	15 1-4	21
	Cawnpore	26 1-3	22	17 1-2	22
	Meerut	27 1-3	22 1-4	16 1-2	21 1-2
	Mirzapore	28	2 1-4	16	23
	Muzaffarnagar	24 1-3	21 1-2	16 1-4	22 3-4
	Saharanpur	23 1-3	19	16 1-4	20 3 4
	Fyzabad	29 1-3	21 3-4	18 3-4	28 1-4
	Lucknow	26 1-3	22 1-2	18	24 1-4
	Sultanpur	28 1-4	24	19	28 1-4
Wheat,	Agra	28 1-2	22 1-2	19	29
	Allahabad	27 1-2	20	18	26 1-2
	Bareli	28 1-2	20	19	29 1-2
	Cawnpore	32 1-3	22	20	30
	Meerut	30	24 1-2	20 1-2	29 1-4
	Mirzapore	28 1-2	20	17	26 1-2
	Muzaffarnagar	31 1-2	25 1-3	21 1-2	31 1-3
	Saharanpur	30 1-2	23 1-2	20 1-2	32 1-2
	Fyzabad	29 1-2	22	20 1-4	32
	Lucknow	30 3-4	22 3-4	20	32 1-4
	Sultanpur	32 1-2	22 1-2	20	32
Barley.	Agra	40 1-2	27 1-2	20 1-3	49
	Allahabad	38 1-2	26	22	40 1-4
	Bareli	38 1-2	26	24	41 1-2
	Cawnpore	41 1-2	28	26	47 1-2
	Meerut	44	30	25	43 1-4
	Mirzapore	39	26 1-2	22 1-2	39 1-2
	Muzaffarnagar	40 1-2	32	25 1-4	52 1-4
	Saharanpur	45 1-2	28 1-2	16 1-2	51 1-4
	Fyzabad	41	29 1-2	21 1-4	47
	Lucknow	40	28 1-2	25	51 1-2
Jowar.	Agra	33	27 1-4	24 1-4	46
	Allahbad	35	27 1-2	22 3-4	43 1-2
	Bareli	32 3-4	24 1-2	23	43
	Cawnpore	36	27 1-2	27 1-4	47 1-2
	Meerut	37 1-2	26 1-4	23 1-2	37 1-4
	Mirzapore	33 1-2	26 1-2	22 1-2	403-4
	Muzaffarnagar	40	25 1-2	24 1-2	40
	Saharanpur	40	27 3-4	22 3-4	41 1-4
	Fyzabad	33 1-4	29	27	49
	Lucknow	39 1-2	29 1-4	25 3-4	44
	Sultanpore	27 1-4	23 3-4	24 1-3	42 1-2
Bajra,	Agra	30 1-4	25 1-4	23 3-4	45 13-
	Allahabad	33 1-4	23 1-2	20	38 1-2
	Bareli	31 1-4	21 1-2	20	35 1-4
	Cawnpore	32 1-4	25	20 3-4	44 3-4
	Meerut	32 1-2	25 1-2	24	36 1-2
	Mirzapur	32 1-5	24	21 1-2	35 1-4
	Muzaffarnagar	35 1-2	21 3-4	21	42 1-2
	Saharanpur	30	22	21 1-2	34 1 3
	Fyzabad	37 1-2	22 1-4	20 1-3	41 1-2
	Lucknow	30	24	21 1-2	42 1-2
	Sultanpore	32	22	23 1-2	32

The two years of 1896 and 1897, without a doubt, were bad years for your people. Nevertheless there was plenty of food in the country and a determination on your part that no one should die from starvation would, I am constrained to think, have prevented much mortality. In face of the figures which follow (I say nothing of the salt a responsible official may or may not be worth. But, Sir, I will ask you to note that, in those two years, there were in 1896,253,255 deaths above the average of the five years, 1889 to 1893,—and in 1897, 587, 953 additional corpses, and in 1897, 570, 479 more than in Sir Auckland Colvin's bad year of 1888;—

Deaths in 1896	1562894
Average of five years, (1889 to 1893)	1309:55
Excess deaths..	253259
Deaths in 1897	1897.92
Average of five years	1309639
Excess deaths...	587953
Combined Totals.	
Excess deaths in 1896	253259
Do 1897	587953
Total	841212

Wherein, may I ask, do these deaths differ from those in Khandeish, for permitting which the Collector of that District is not considered "worth his salt."

I ask this question in no quibbling or hostile spirit but in pure humanity. I hold no brief for the Government of Bombay. At this time of writing do not know the name of even of the peccant Collector, while as for Mr. Monteath, after the experience he had in 1877-78, and with the records of that period for reference, I hold him to be deserving of serious censure for his penal minimum and for his permitting so scandalous a delay as that from October, 1899 to February, 1900, before he received the report for the district for which he had called. What also, occurs to me, Sir, is this:

Ought you, with such an experience in 1896 and 1897 among your own people, and with such a state of things as is described in that Economic Enquiry volume of 1888, printed at Naini Tal, still—so far as one can see—unimproved, ought you to have accepted the presidency of this Commission? Or, if you accepted did you so strongly have insisted on the "starvation" responsibility? Have not a recollection of the losses in your own Provinces have chastened your observations. I know that, for the Presidency, you have the precedent of Sir James Lyall, of Gurgaon fame: but was that, for you, a precedent to be followed?

I am insistent in my enquiries, for I hold, with you in what you said at Bombay, that officials in India should be held responsible for starvation-caused deaths. And, I am sure you would not wish to mete out to a Bombay Collector that which you would not apply to a Lieutenant-Governor, even though Sir Antony Macdonell were he. I am beginning to feel that until Viceroy, Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Chief Commissioner, or Chief Secretary, Collector, is as certainly put on his trial when famine deaths occur under his authority, as a Captain of a battleship, cruiser, torpedo destroyer, or gunboat, when either one of these ships in his Majesty's navy is lost, famine will not cease out of the land of India. Then it will.

There is one more point on which I wish to address to you a few remarks, as much by way of recalling a few facts to your memory as for any other purpose. With you to realise a wrong is for you to attempt to remedy that wrong. When you remember how exceedingly heavy the rent-charge is in your own Provinces you cannot help doing something to reduce it, even though your time for doing it be brief.

Quoting the sixth sitting of your Commission in Bombay, while Mr. W. P. Symonds was under examination, the wrong doings of that extremely wicked man, the village money lender, probably the biggest rascal ever heard of—if we might believe all we hear, were discussed. I quote as follows from one of the newspaper reports, you being the questioner, Mr. Symonds the witness questioned:—

Q.—We have been told that there is no limitation to the amount which the money-lender exacts in the way of rent.

A.—"The law has very little to do with it one way or another; but public opinion does limit the amount?"

Q.—"Is it a fact that there is no legal limit?"

A.—"Of course, there is no law on the subject.

Q.—"We have been told that in some cases he exacts fifty per cent. of the produce?"

A.—"Yes, half the produce. That is the rule all the world over. It is not a rack rent. If a man chooses to pay it is all right. It is the rule all over France, Italy, and Spain.

"The President: I should be sorry to think it is the rule all over Northern India."

Well, Sir, it is not the rule all over Northern India that the cultivator should yield half the gross produce, but there are parts of India where the landlord is not afraid to talk of such a proportion as his share. In your own Provinces, too, there are some startling proportions. I call your attention to a few, and give the page on which in the economic Enquiry of 1888, they are to be found, so as to facilitate reference if needs be:—

				Per cent of Produce for Rent.
Page 18—Value of Produce	53	0	0	
Rent	32	0	0	60
Page 18—Abe Ram, cultivates 10-69 acres—				
Value of Produce	70	4	0	
Rent and Commercial due	68	15	0	98

(I want to make a remark or two on this case. After meeting rent, cultivation charges, salt, clothing, guests, etc., this farmer of eleven acres has Rs. 25 left for food for five people, three adults, one boy of twelve, another of 7. According to Mr. Bird (p. 126) Abe Ram would require, Rs. 24 plus 21 plus 21 plus 14 plus 14 = Rs. 94. And he had Rs. 25; he was only Rs. 69 short. I say "only," because the wise writer of the note to the Government of India, summarising the Enquiry, actually says of this case,

"The family appears to be above want."!!
(Page 7 of Chief Secretary's letter).

				Per cent of Produce for Rent.
Page 20—Value of Produce	67	8	0	
Rent	40	11	6	60
Page 32—Rup Ram, cultivates 17 acres—				
Value of Produce	321	9	0	
Rent	305	0	0	95

"(Thus," says the reporter, "the expenditure exceeded their income by Rs. 138 9 0." The Secretariat carefully avoids a reference to Rup Ram),

				Per cent of Produce for Rent
Page 34—Value of Produce	85	0	0	
Rent	40	0	0	47
Page 53—Value of Produce	381	0	0	
Rent	21	0	0	56
Page 59—Value of Produce	250	0	0	
Rent	81	15	1	31
Page 68—Value of Produce	338	0	0	
Rent	150	0	0	44
Page 73—Value of Produce	162	0	0	
Rent	72	8	0	44
Page 86—Value of Produce	95	0	0	
Rent	59	0	0	62
Page 96—Value of Produce	183	2	0	
Rent	75	2	6	41
Page 104—Value of Produce	5	0	0	Four times the value of the produce!
Rent	20	8	0	
Page 111—Value of Produce	5	8	0	
Rent	2	12	0	50
Page 112—Village: which is a typical one in this tahsil, 825 inhabitants—				
Value of Produce	3180	0	0	
Rent	1740	0	0	50
Page 113—Value of Produce	98	0	0	
Rent	55	5	3	56
Page 117—Value of Produce	87	5	0	
Rent	49	0	0	56
Page 117—Value of Produce	152	9	0	
Rent	141	0	0	92
Page 117—Value of Produce	138	7	0	
Rent	76	0	0	54

Page 113—"Then there is the question of excessive rents....Sir I find in many instances lets at a monopoly rent, and at a rent which the tenant cannot possibly afford to pay. I have had some experience in letting Sir Land under my management in the Court of Wards: Rs 8 and Rs 10 per bigha is no uncommon rate when, under even the most favourable circumstances, the gross out-turn will not be more than Rs 15, and then the cost of seed, the labour of sowing and reaping, and all the labour and toil and incidental expenses which no economy can avoid, have to come out of it." F Rose, Collector of Ghazipur. say, 75

Page 135—Value of Produce	180	0	0	
Rent	85	8	0	47

Page 139—Five villages (one interpolate here) after paying revenue for agricultural expenses have— per head

for 972 persons (Proprietors) Rs 12099 or Rs 13
for 1288 persons (Original tenants) Rs 15000 or ..... Rs 11 3 4
for 146 persons (Occupying tenants) Rs 4000 or ..... Rs 27 1-2

From the above citations, Sir, which relate to nearly every division in your Provinces and ex-kingdom, it will be seen that fifty per cent of the gross produce—and a great deal more—410 per cent, in one instance was, in 1888, not infrequently taken as rent. It will be a great relief if, on enquiry in 1901, you find the practices of thirteen years ago have, altogether been altered. Possibly it will be said that these particulars were gathered in a bad year. That may be so, and yet bad years are very frequent, as the agriculturists know all over India, the North-West Provinces and Oudh not excepted. In another part of the Empire, the North Arcot District in Madras, where the records for a long period are available I find that 31 years out of 45 were below the average, 8 were medium, and only 29 "fairly prosperous." From what I find in the economic particulars for 1888 it would seem as if the seasons were even more irregular in your part of the Empire than in Lord Ampthill's. I spare you quotations, though a mass of illustrative matter is to my hands as I write,

I conclude these observations, Sir, as I began them, with an expression of the very sincere esteem in which you are held by many who are acquainted with your services, and which, like the present writer have yet not come under the influence of your personal charm of manner. At the same time I cannot but think if you could see the state of things around you everywhere in India, without the prepossession of official position of the highest rank to narrow and distort your vision, the days would not be many before with your generous impluses and your great humanity, you became a clamant and a living voice (not clamant in the Scotch sense crying for punishment or vengeance but persuasively) in the ear of your British and Irish countrymen in the United Kingdom to prevail upon them to right the wrong in India of which these frequent famines and the eternal hunger of so many millions of the people are simply the outward and visible sign. A man with adequate knowledge, with high official position and with a burning enthusiasm for the good of the people of India, is needed at this juncture of our great Empire's affairs as no other man is needed. I would fain hope that Sir Antony Macdonell, Grand Crosse of the Illustrious Star of India, is that Man, and pray that in his early retirement to this country he may find the sphere for which all his past experience has been preparing him. There was a time when I thought Sir Henry Fowler might be that Man, but now we look for another.—I have the honour to remain, your obedient servant,

Wm. DIGBY.

AUSTRALIAN DEFENCE.

COMMANDS FOR AUSTRALIAN OFFICERS.

SIR JOHN FORREST, the Minister of Defence for the Commonwealth, has arrived in Melbourne from Sydney in order to complete arrangements in connection with the military and naval participation in the opening of the First Federal Parliament by H.R.H. the Duke of Cornwall and York. In an interview with a representative of "The Age" as to the policy of the very important department over which he presides, Sir John Forrest said:—

"The first step which will have to be considered is that of bringing the acts relating to defence of the various States into line. We shall require a defence and discipline act for Australia, and in order to lose no time I have already instructed the various commandants of the States to meet and formulate a scheme in the shape of a draft bill. They will carefully consult and consider the acts that are now in force and prepare a draft bill which will give effect to their recommendations. My desire is that the bill shall be as comprehensive as possible, so that as much shall be contained in the act itself as to leave very little indeed to subsequent regulations. I wish to see the permanent provisions which may be necessary so fully and so clearly defined that afterwards there can be no possibility of misinterpretation. The rates of pay, uniforms, and the general training will be laid down in the act, so that uniformity will be secured all through the Commonwealth.

"As I shall have to carry on as best I can between this and the removal of the Governor, General and the Executive Council from Sydney to Melbourne, it is rather hard to say where the head quarters of the Federal defence force will be. When the Government arrives, which no doubt, will be early on April next, I shall administer the department from Melbourne and shall continue to do so until the Governor-General and the Executive Council remove."

"Does that mean to the proposed Federal capital?"

"Well; I can hardly say; that is a matter for future settlement. But for the next few months I shall administer from here."

"As you are aware it has been the custom in the past for certain branches of the service, such as the artillery and the volunteers, to go under the command of an Imperial officer lent to the Governments concerned, and ranking under the general officer commanding in the State. Is that to be the rule in future, or do you purpose to send important commands—such as the officer commanding artillery, or even the post of district commandant—to our own officers?"

"Whatever may be decided upon as to the general officer commanding for the Commonwealth—whether he be General Pole-Carew, as I have heard, or not—I am of opinion that for all other commands and important positions we should be able to depend upon our own officers to fill them. We must undoubtedly have thoroughly efficient and up-to-date men in those positions, but by sending men home to go through the proper course:—as has been done in the past and is being done now—we should be able to provide very largely, if not altogether, from our own officers. That means giving them an incentive to work; it means giving those who take up the profession of soldiering an incentive and a hope for advancement such as they have not had hitherto. I do not wish to say anything against the Imperial officers—quite the contrary; but I should wish to point out that if in the past our men have not had quite the same opportunities for gaining knowledge as Imperial officers, we must see that they are afforded equal opportunities—and, if possible, greater opportunities—for gaining the necessary knowledge of their profession.

"With regard to staff appointments, I should like to add that these and the district appointments throughout Australia will have to be interchangeable. Officers will not be allowed to remain for years in one place; they will be called upon to serve in any part of the Commonwealth. The same step will apply to all the warrant and non-commissioned officers and men of the permanent forces. For instance, take Albany as a case in point, where some 20 or 30 permanent men are stationed, and have been stationed, for many years without change. They will be sent somewhere else after a year or so, and this system will be carried out with the permanent men in all parts of the country. The terms of service in each place will be fixed upon presently, but meantime I want to do away with all local limitations and make the men feel that they are Australians and belong, not to any particular State, but to the Commonwealth. It will add to their utility and to their efficiency."

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THE POLITICAL MEANING OF THE OATH OF ACCESSION.

MR. FREDERIC GREENWOOD writing in the "West minster," observes:—Cardinal Vaughan may be right in demanding that the terms of the Oath of Accession shall be changed. But he is certainly wrong in misrepresenting its meaning and purpose as it stands and still more wrong in grounding on his misrepresentation a direct appeal to the religious passions of all Roman Catholics in the King's dominions.

The purpose of the Oath is political, and cannot be truly described as anything else. It is a settled thing, as surely fixed as law, custom, and desire can make it, that the Sovereign of these realms shall not be a Roman Catholic. When it is said that he must be of the Protestant Reformed Church, the more direct intention is that he shall not be a Roman Catholic. And Cardinal Vaughan knows why as we all do. This resolution springs from a belief that freedom of nearly every kind is unsafe where the princes of the Roman Catholic Church give orders and where their pretension to supernatural attributes and powers is admitted. If the authority of these great ecclesiastics were asserted in spiritual affairs alone, if they did not take all affairs and every mind as their rightful dominion, there would be little disposition here and nowadays to to reject an heir to the Crown on account of his Roman Catholicism. But we know what answer is given to these "its" by the past history of the Roman Church; and an incident of late occurrence, small as it was in itself, plainly showed the immense importance, in our own time still, of keeping priestly influences out of International and other State affairs. It is needless, however, to argue the matter. None but the more ignorant Protestant Englishmen doubt, and no Catholic Englishmen ought to doubt that the oath which Cardinal Vaughan resents has a political and not a religious animus.

But in that case, what is to be said of the terms of the Declaration, charged as they are with the most positive denunciation of tenets dear to Roman Catholics? This is to be said. Plainly, the framers of the Declaration had an exteremely difficult piece of work before them, which yet they were resolved to make sound to the very utmost of their ingenuity. For us who read it to-day there is nothing in the Declaration so remarkable as the strain of that endeavour. To rid the oath of all ambiguity, to leave no cover for reservations or concealments, this was the main and a most anxious business; and they found and took what they sought for—the surest way. They might have laboured for weeks upon a form of words affirming belief in all the doctrine, accepting all the practice, denying all that is denied, of and by the reformed Church of England; but whether they could do so with trust-worthy results is exceedingly doubtful. Look to the English Church at this moment, and say if it is impossible for any number of men to swear themselves into that communion by an oath no less solemn than the King's and then, while still pretending fidelity to what they have sworn to studiously import forbidden doctrine? Hundreds of priests have done so, and that (as they say) with perfect satisfaction to their consciences: there is a living lesson but not a new one. The framers of the Oath of Accession were probably well acquainted with it. And, intent on the political purpose to them so imperative, they took the way, not of swearing the heir to the Crown on the protestant Creed, but of cutting him off from the Roman Church by absolute denial of the most precious doctrine distinctively Roman. (The same denial being also affirmation of the more distinctive Protestant beliefs.)

Cardinal Vaughan c

BOMBAY SEASON REPORTS.

The following Season Reports for the week ending 19th March were published in yesterday's "Government Gazette":—

Karachi.—River at Kotri on 18th, 6 feet against 3 feet 10 4-5 inches on same date last year. Estimate of outturn of staple kharif crops 9 annas and of rabi crops 7 annas. Cattle in fair condition. Price of wheat at Karachi 8, of jowari 18, of bajri 17, of rice, 6, and of Bombay grass 40 seers per rupee.

Shikarpur.—Rabi crops green, but slightly damaged by locusts in Kakar taluka. Fodder supply sufficient. Prices of food-grains stationary.

Hyderabad.—Harvesting of rabi crops in progress in six talukas. Standing rabi crops green. Wheat damaged by rats in Tando Bago taluka and by insects in Moro taluka. Estimate of outturn of kharif and rabi crops normal. Cattle in fair condition in three talukas and in good condition in nine talukas. Price of rice varying from 8 to 20, of bajri from 14 to 20, of jowari, from 14 to 28 1-2, and of wheat from 8 to 11 seers per rupee. Price of dry karbi varying from 2 to 12 annas per maund.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Slight drizzling on 9th and 10th at Thul and Kandkot. Harvesting of rabi crops in progress in three talukas. Estimate of outturn of kharif crops 9 annas and of rabi crops 10 annas. Fodder supply sufficient. Price of jowari 25 seers 8 chataks, of bajri 22 seers 15 chataks, of wheat 9 seers 10 chataks, and of rice 8 seers 15 chataks per rupee.

Thar and Parkar.—Division of kharif produce in progress in one taluka. Rabi crops green, but damaged by rats in Sanghar, Mirpur and Umarkot talukas. Harvesting of rapeseed and jambho in progress in Mirpur and Sanghar talukas. Estimate of outturn of kharif crops normal. Fodder supply sufficient. Price of wheat varying from 10 to 12, of rice from 14 to 20, of jowari from 19 to 22, and of bajri from 17 to20 seers per rupee.

Panch Mahals.—Reaping of rabi crops progressing. Estimate of outturn of kharif crops zero to 8 annas in Western Mahals and 2 to 4 annas in Eastern Mahals and of rabi crops 2 to 6 annas. Fodder supply ample. Agricultural stock in good condition. Price of bajri 16 and of maize 15 seers per rupee.

Kaira—(For week ending 18th March 1901).—Rabi crops in irrigated lands in good condition. Harvesting of gram and tobacco in progress. Estimate of outturn of bajri 8 to 12 annas, of bavto 2 to 6 annas, of kodra 1 to 4 annas, of paddy 1 to 3 annas, and of jowari 10 annas. Fodder supply sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition. Price of bajri 17 9-56 of bavto 181 6, of rice 10, of wheat 8 5-48, of kodra 20 1-2 and of jowari 18 seers per rupee.

Broach.—Standing corps in good condition except in the Western villages of Vagra taluka. Cotton picking in progress. Harvesting of wheat and rabi jowari in progress. Estimate of outturn of bajri 9 annas, of jowari 7 annas, of wheat 4 annas, of cotton 6 annas, and of lang 6 annas. Fodder supply sufficient and agricultural stock healthy. Prices of food-grains stationary.

Surat.—Standing corps in fair condition. Threshing of tar, cotton picking, and harvesting of wheat in progress in Bardoli and Olpad talukas. Estimate of outturn of cotton, nagli and jowari 8 to 12 annas, of bajri 10 to 11 annas, of rice 4 to 10 annas, of wheat 8 annas, of kodra 5 to 8 annas, of castor and val 4 to 12 annas, and of tur 6 to 8 annas. Fodder supply sufficient. Cattle in good condition. Prices of food-grains stationary, except that of wheat which has fallen from 6 seers 15 chataks to 7 seers 6 chataks per rupee.

Colaba (Bombay).—Abnormal temperature 5° warm on 13th, 4° warm on 14th and 15th, 3° warm on 16th, and 1° warm on 17th, 18th, and 19th, Vapour in air defective from 13th to 15th, normal on 16th, and excessive from 17th to 19th. Wind normal from 13th to 16th, abnormal wind southerly from 17th to 19th.

Thana.—Reaping of rabi corps and rab burning in progress. Fodder supply sufficient and agricultural stock in good condition. Prices of food-grains almost stationary.

Kolaba.—Harvesting of rabi crop commenced. Spreading and burning of rab in progress. Estimate of outturn of rabi crops 8 to 10 annas. Fodder supply sufficient. Agricultural stock healthy. Prices of food-grains almost stationary.

Ratnagiri.—Twenty cents of rain at Sangameshvar during week. Rab burning in progress. Fodder supply sufficient. Prices of food-grains steady except that of nagli which has risen at Guhagar and of rice and nagli which has fallen at Ratnagiri. Price of rice at Ratnagiri 11 seers 32 tolas per rupee, and in the district varying from 9 seers 48 tolas at Mandangad to 11 seers 28 9a16 tolas at Malvan. Price of nagli at Ratnagiri 12 seers 74 tolas per rupee and in the district varying from 12 seers 45 tolas at Guhagar to 15 seers 48 tolas at Mandangad.

Nasik.—Reaping of rabi crops continues in Nasik, Sinnar, Igatpuri, Niphad, Malegaon and Nandgaon talukas. Threshing of rabi crops in progress in Yeola taluka and harvesting in Kalvan taluka. Standing rabi crops generally not in good condition. Lands being prepared for next season in Sinnar. Yeola, Malegaon and Nandgaon talukas. Threshing of nagli and rab cutting continue in Peint taluka. Estimate of outturn of rabi crops 4 to 6 annas in Nasik, 5 annas in Igatpuri, 4 annas in Niphad, 8 to 12 annas in Chandor, 1 to 4 annas in Yeola, 6 to 8 annas in Malegaon, 4 annas in Nandgaon and 8 to 10 annas in Baglan. Grass sufficient. Cattle in good condition. Price of rice at Nasik 7 seers 40 tolas, of wheat 7 seers 56 tolas, of bajri 12 seers 48 tolas, and of nagli 15 seers 25 tolas per rupee.

Ahmednagar—Slight rain during week in four talukas. Threshing continues. Water supply getting scanty in three talukas. Fodder supply and cattle in good condition. Prices of food-grains and karbi at Nagar stationary.

Poona.—Two cents of rain during week at Junnar. Reaping of rabi crops nearly completed. Preparation of lands for next season in progress. Estimate of outturn of kharif crops 8 annas in the western portion and 2 to 6 annas elsewhere. Fodder supply sufficient. Cattle on good conditi o. Price of bajri at Poona 26 lbs. 7 1-5 tolas, of jowari 18 lbs. 6 2-5 tolas, of karbi 100 lbs., and of grass 125 lbs. per rupee.

Satara.—Rain during week, 27 cents at Valva, 22 cents at Satara, 57 cents at Patan, and 21 cents at Khatav. Reaping of rabi crops almost completed. Preparation of lands for next season in progress. Estimate of outturn of jowari 4 to 6 annas, of bajri 6 to 8 annas, and of rice 8 to 10 annas. Grass sufficient. Cattle in good condition. Prices of food-grains stationary in six talukas, fallen in three talukas, and risen in two talukas. Price of jowari at Satara 24 lbs 30 tolas, of bajri 24 lbs. 39 tolas, of grass 122 lbs., and of karbi 90 lbs. per rupee,

Bijapur.—Lands being prepared for next season Cattle being sold for want of fodder, Average price of jowari 12 seers 2 chataks, of bajri 13 seers, of rice 2nd sort 8 seers 10 chataks, of turdal 6 sees 10 chataks, and of karbi 160 lbs. per rupee.

Belgaum.—Rain during week, 40 cents at Chandgad, 2 cents at Athni, none elsewhere. Cotton picking in progress in Parasgad taluka and Murgod petha. Lands being prepared for next season on Chikodi, Gokak, Sampgaon and Khanapur talukas and Chandgad petha. Water supply deficient in Athni and Gokak talukas and Murgod petha. Cattle selling cheap in Gokak taluka and Murgod petha owing to dearness of fodder. Prices of food-grains stationary.

Dharwar.—Cotton and wheat generally in fair condition except in five talukas. Picoking of cotton nearly completed. Supply of water deficient in some villages of Navalgund and Gadag talukas and of fodder in Hubli taluka. Prices of sapple food-grains and karbi at Dharwar stationary.

Kanara.—Harvesting of sugarcane continues except in Ankola taluka and Mundgod petha. Reaping of hot weather crops progressing in coast talukas. Lands being prepared for next season in some places. Estimate of outturn of early crops 10 annas in coast talukas and Mundgod and Supa pethas, 12 annas in Siddapur taluka, 9 annas in Sirsi taluka, and 8 annas in Yellapur and Haliyal talukas. Estimate of outturn of hot weather crops 7 annas. Fodder supply sufficient, Agricultural stock in good condition. Price of rice at Karwar 25 and of ragi 28 lbs, per rupee. Price of dry grass 8 annas per maund.

Rajkot.—Weather growing hot. Reaping of wheat progressing, and probable outturn 7 to 10 annas. fodder supply sufficient. Average price of wheat 12 seers 20 tolas, of bajri 14 seers 43 tolas, of jowari 16 seers, and of gram 9 seers 33 tolas per rupee.

Wadhwan.—Weather warm. Estimate of outturn of rabi crops 8 annas. Price of bajri 16 and of jowari 16 seers per rupee.

Baroda.—Cotton picking continues in some places. Poppy plants in good condition. Harvesting of sugarcane commenced. Agricultural stock in good condition. Price of bajri 34, of jowari 35, of wheat 21, of rice superior 12 and of rice inferior 21 lbs. per rupee.

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BRITISH SURRENDERS DURING THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

In the House of Commons, on February 25, Mr. Lambert brought forward an amendment affirming the desirability of publishing as soon as practicable the proceedings at the inquiries into the circumstances that had occasioned the surrender of considerable bodies of our troops in South Africa.

Sir E. Ashmead-Bartlett, Mr. Warner, and Col. Lockwood having spoken, Sir W. Harcourt reminded the Government that they had promised a full inquiry into all the incidents of the war, and asked when the inquiry would be held. There was an impression in the country that now the Government had surmounted many of their difficulties the inquiry would not be made. With regard to the surrenders that had taken place inquiries were essential with a view to repairing the mischief done to the credit of the British arms. In no previous war had such a continuous series of surrenders been recorded.

Mr. Brodrick, after saying that the country had undoubtedly been deeply moved by the frequent surrenders of considerable bodies of men, pointed out that it was but just to remember that the conditions of the war were very unusual. The enormous extent of the field of operations and the isolation of many of the troops were points which ought not to be lost sight of. The practical question for consideration was whether the system of military law was adequate to enable the authorities to judge whether the officers immediately in command were to blame or whether the superior officers who placed them in a difficult position ought to be made accountable. Ninety-nine courts of inquiry had been held with regard to 20 different operations. As a result 10 officers had been dismissed from the Army or put on half-pay, and penalties had been imposed on others. In some cases officers had been given to understand that their chances of promotion had been impaired. He questioned whether it would be advantageous from a military point of view to lay upon the table all the findings of the various courts of inquiry. Such findings were merely in the nature of suggestions to the Commander-in-Chief, and were not followed by any sentence. He agreed, however, that when an inquiry established a "prima facie" case against an officer he ought to be tried by courtmartial. That was also the opinion of Lord Kitchener. In cases of trial by court-martial there must be publicity; but there were good reasons for not making public preliminary inquiries that did not lead to further proceedings. The view of the Duke of Wellington was that in the interests of the Army cases of misconduct in the field ought not to be brought before the public unless it was necessary. Lord Roberts was of the same opinion, and held that it was for the Commander-in-Chief to take action by making recommendations in regard to action in the field. He had made a large number of such recommendations, which had led to the removal of officers. With regard to the pledges given by the Government to the effect that there would be a full inquiry into the war, he said they would be redeemed, if it was desired. The inquiry would not be limited to the conduct of the War Office, but would embrace the operations in the field. He hoped, however, that regard would be paid to the considerations he had urged as to the undesirability of publicity in the cases to which he had referred. The general inquiry could not be held before the war had terminated, for until then many witnesses would, of course, be detained in South Africa. While the surrenders that had taken place would be gone into in any general inquiry, if that course should be thought desirable, the military authorities felt that the circumstances brought to light ought not in every case to be published to the country and the world. He asked the House to repose some confidence in Lord Roberts, and stated that within a fortnight of his selection as War Secretary he had resolved that no officer, whatever his rank and previous record might be, would be employed in any home command on his return from Africa excepting on the direct recommendation of Lord Roberts or Lord Kitchener. While prompt punishment would follow misconduct, merit would be promptly rewarded, and he had already asked Lord Kitchener to furnish him with the names of deserving officers. In conclusion, he stated emphatically that the experience gained in the war must lead to great reforms in the organisation and training of the Army.

Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman, fastening upon Mr. Brodrick's promise that a general inquiry would be held after the war "if it was asked for," insisted that this condition ought not to be introduced, as the pledge originally given was absolute. As to the desirability of publishing the proceedings of the Courts of Inquiry, he admitted that it was possible that mischief might be done in some cases by publicity; but he did not believe that the country would be satisfied unless full information was supplied with regard to the mysterious surrenders that had occurred. Circumstances had altered materially since the Duke of Wellington deprecated publicity.

Mr. Balfour explained that the intention of the War Office in regard to court-martial was to follow the practic of the Admiralty. The proceedings would therefore be published. But the results of less important inquiries would not invariably be made public. Discretion in these matters ought to be left to the Commander-in-Chief and the Secretary of State for War.

Sir W. Harcourt, understanding that in future there would always be inquiries by court-martial into cases of surrender, asked whether there would be similar inquiries into past cases.

Mr. Balfour replied that some courts-martial had already been ordered to deal with past cases, and that the Secretary for War was considering how far the practice could be made retrospective. It was desirable to avoid laying down a rigid rule. As to the promise that there would be a general inquiry, it was made without conditions, and the Government would adhere to their pledge absolutely unless absolved from it. Those who conducted the inquiry would have power to send for witnesses and documents. No concealment was desired by the Government and none would be possible.

After speeches by Sir C. Dilke, who suggested that the employment of so many untrained men in South Africa might account for some of the surrenders, and by Mr. Churchill, the amendment was withdrawn on the advice of Mr. Asquith, who was satisfied with the assurances given by the Government.

HOW TO REFORM THE ARMY.

OLD AND NEW METHODS.

"Army Reform Based on 19th Century Lessons" was the subject of an exhaustive lecture delivered the other day by Major-General Webber, at the United Service Institution, where there was a large attendance. Sir John Colom, M. P., presided.

In the the course of his paper, which was subsequently criticised by Sir Charles Dilke, M.P., and others, General Webber contended that the scientific study of warfare during, at any rate the latter half of the 19th century, had lagged far behind the advances in knowledge which the world had made in the same period. He showed that the weak side of M. de Bloch's argument against the possibility of future war, on account of its destructiveness through the use of scientific means, lay in his omission to allow of comparison with the past. The experience of the century which had just closed led him, the lecturer, to speak of the changed conditions of warfare which have been brought about by smokeless power, and by the increase in the range, quantity, and intensity of missiles or projectiles. He said he believed that the effect of these changes or developments were far greater than the conservative student of war was at present ready to admit. The 17th and 18th century organization, training, and comprehension of what were understood as the "arms" of the service which had governed most of the alterations and been the foundation of most of the improvements in the art of warfare during the 19th century were, in his opinion, no longer sound. Organization and tactics built up on conditions a century old would certainly break down when put to a real test, and the training founded on them was obsolete. As a result of the experience of British Army administration of the 19th century, the lecturer could see no other way of fully meeting the proved drawbacks, owing to political conditions, than by the establishment of a standing Advisory Military (Navy and Army) Board, which should be as independent of parties and of the Government departments as is the Judicial Bench, from which the Crown Parliament should receive reports and recommendations from qualified officers of the Army and Navy.

On the subject of offensive defence, General Webber recognised the necessity for being able to free the whole of the Regular active Army from the duty of home defence; but his general proposition went much further. It was based on the necessity in modern warfare over a civilized, thickly peopled country for the labour of two unarmed men for each combatant, these unarmed men to be organized as a Defence Works Corps, and to be superintended by 50,000 professional and unoccupied gentlemen, who themselves should be "ear-marked" in time of peace.

The total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending March 19th was 2,492, giving a death-rate of 155·03 per annum per thousand as against 166·80 the corresponding period of last year and 112·88 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 333 died from fevers; 1,202, plague; 10, small-pox; 4, measles; 3, cholera; 193, phthisis; 88, diseases of the nervous system; 272, affections of the respiratory organs; 49, diarrhœa; 33, dysentery; 42, still-born; 39, old age and debility; 58, accident and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Jain, 98; Brahmin, 92; Lingaet, 7; Bhattia, 13; Hindu of other castes, 1,506; Hindu low caste, 212; Musalman, 421; Parsee, 50; Jew, 8; Native Christian, 66; Eurasian, 9; European, 6; Buddhist, 2; other unknown castes, 2. The total number of births was 256 as against 201 the corresponding period of last year, and 162 the average over the past five years.

PURELY PERSONAL.

The facts of the great case now before the Law Courts with reference to the will of the late Sir William Cunliffe Brooks, of Glen Tana, Aberdeenshire, the well-known Manchester banker are as follows: Sir William willed nearly all his property to his grandson Ian Cecil, leaving to his daughter, the Marchioness of Huntly, the use, for her lifetime, of Aboyne Castle. To his daughter, Lady Francis Cecil he bequeathed the fishing lodge of Fasna Darroch. To Lady Brooks, his widow he left nothing, and, in fact, he did not so much as make mention of her in his will. The present case is at the suit of the Marquis of Huntly and Lady Brooks, who seek to nullify the will on the ground that Sir William was "non compos mentis" at the time it was drawn up. Should this contention be upheld, the widow, according to Scotch law, gets one third of the property; the children one-sixth each, and the remaining one-third will be devided as willed. Both sides are collecting important evidence, and many of the traits in the late Sir William Brooks' character will soon become public property.

To those who knew him well Sir William displayed a curious mixture of worldly tact and shrewdness with an almost childish love of display and fuss. The neighbourhood of Glen Tana abounds with quaint hill-side fountains, elaborate stone dykes and palatial farm houses and buildings with the well-known initials W. C. B., flanked by a date and some curious inscription, leaving no doubt as to by whom they were designed and by whom erected. His love for inscriptions was something to be remembered. If you pleased him, you were presented with a card with some "bon mot" inscribed upon it, in the red and blue chalk which all came to regard as destinctive of Sir William. The outside walls, the stone seats, the drinking fountains, all had their fitting motto, and quaint proverbs, together with phrases of sound wisdom, were written up over almost every doorway,

Almost his last act was to drive to Aboyne to witness the rejoicings at the fall of Pretoria. On this occasion he applied the torch to the bonfire and addressed the crowd, working himself up to a pitch of intense excitement because the staid Scotsmen did not respond as enthusiastically as he expected. The next day he sent a Union Jack to all his tenants, bidding them display it in some conspicuous place, and to leave it up for a fortnight. It was pathetic to see the flags still flying when the sturdy old patriot was himself being laid in his grave. His last wish was that he should be buried close to the pathway leading to the private Chapel of St. Lesme, in order that all who passed in might see the grave and remember him. On Deeside one only has to look around to see many lasting memorials to him, and now, in nine months after his death, he is likely to raise yet another memorial—in legal circles this time—as the creator of a great cause celebre.

Major Burnham, the famous American scout, has just sailed for West Africa, where he has been engaged to lead an expedition through a part of the country where, hitherto, no white man has ever been. So far as his British reputation and services are concerned, Major Burnham made his career by winning General Baden Powell's admiration during the first Matabele war, by the success of his exploits, based upon an extraordinary instinct which equals that of a Red Indian. Thus, when the present war was at its worst last year, and troops were continually falling into traps for want of proper guides, Lord Roberts sent for Major Burnham to Klondyke, where he had for the time being made his home, and he rendered much good service at the front—in shepherding those without a shepherd.

Since his return, several months ago, he and Mrs. Burnham have been feted all over England, and have been guests at country houses without number, whilst endless dinners, receptions, and luncheon parties have been given in their honor in town. Major Burnham is of the middle height, with a very straight, thick-set figure, and soldierly bearing. His hair and moustache are very fair, the most striking feature of his face being the bright, piercing eyes of a singularly clear blue, which twinkle, in a delightful way as he recalls some one of the many amusing incidents which have befallen him in his adventurous career.

Mrs. Burnham, who is a Californian, has accompanied her husband on several of his most hazardous expeditions. She was travelling through the country with him when the first Matabele War broke out, and with her boy by her side and her baby strapped on her back, shared his perils for many anxious weeks. It must indeed be pleasant to be quietly settled in England again, in their pleasant Hampstead home, where the walls are hung with the trophies of several campaigns, and rare and interesting photographs of various out-of the-way places which they have visited. Among these last is an excellent series illustrating their everyday life at Klondyke. But Mrs. Burnham's adventures are, apparently, by no means over. She sturdily announces her intention of accompanying Major Burnham on his next expedition after the present one. As at present arranged, it will probably be through Terra Del Fuego.

Lieutenent Haughton Baldred Okeover, of the Royal Rifle Reserve Regiment, who has just been decorated with the Royal Victorian Order, belongs to one of the few ancient families in England which can with reason boast of an ancestry dating back to Saxon times. He is the heir of a fine property—Okeover Hall—on the Staffordshire banks of the river Dove, almost at the mouth of picturesque Dovedale. He is an only son, but he has a bevy of beautiful sisters, one of whom is the present Lady Walker; another, who changed that name for that of Mrs. Lort Philips, and a third who married the Hon. Assheton Curzon, brother of the Viceroy of India. Lieutenant Okeover is a grandson of the late Lady Waterpark, a great favourite with Queen Victoria, and is already—although only about twenty-six years old—a J.P. for Derbyshire.

It is somewhat curious that two sisters should have borne the title of Lady Walker and reigned in the same house within a few years of each other. The Hon. Maud Okeover, who was a Maid of Honour to her late Majesty, married Sir Andrew Walker, the donor of the Liverpool Art Gallery, who died in 1893, his eldest son, Sir Peter Carlaw Walker succeeding to the title. Two years later Lady Walker married Mr. J. F. Lort Phillips, and Osmaston Manor, the fine seat of the Walker family near Ashbourne, in Derbyshire, was without a mistress. Two years ago Sir Peter led his step-mother's sister to the altar, and thus a curious relationship was created. Sir Peter, by the way, has spent much of his life in hunting big game, and Osmaston Manor teems with results of his expeditions, while in the park flourish the first herd of wapiti elk ever successfully imported into England.

Mr. N. C. Macnamara, who delivered the Hunterian Oration a week or so back, in the theatre of the Royal College of Surgeons, made a striking figure, as he stood in his gown and crimson hood, under the portrait of the great surgeon, William Hunter, with a table in front of him covered with skulls. He is an Irishman over six feet in height with a handsome head and fine intellectual face. He began his professional career as a surgeon in the army, and went to India with his regiment. Later on he practised in Calcutta, where he is still remembered, as it was chiefly by his personal energy and hard work that the beautiful Mayo hospital for native patients has built. He studied cholera for many years, and his book on Asiatic cholera was pronounced by Professor Koch to be of the highest value. So keen was Mr. Macnamara in the pursuit of the cholera bacillus that he caught the dire disease himself, and after a severe illness was obliged to leave India. He then settled in London, where diseases of the eye became his special study, and where he has twice been chosen as Vice-President of the College of Surgeons.

Mr. Alexander Calvert, who is playing Gower in Henry V., at the Lyceum, is the youngest son of the great Manchester manager, Charles Calvert. Originally he intended to become a sailor, but a most disastrous voyage to Colombo, followed by other hardships, induced him to leave the sea, and after much travel he drifted to the little city of London, in Canada. Mr. Calvert's first appearance on the stage was when he played—in Canadian slang—at a "turkey show," in other words, a thanksgiving performance. Thoroughly successful as he is to-day, Mr. Calvert is quite able to see the joke of his appearance at Ithaca, New York State, before an audience of Cornell University students, when he played the hero of a stirring drama. Try as he might the audience remained cold and impassive to his personal efforts. But in the last act, when he spoke the following line with impassioned emphasis, "I think I had better give up this business for ever!" the students rose as one man and cheered.

Further orders have been issued by the Commander-in-Chief for the reduction of clerical labour in regiments. Duplicate pay returns are now done away with, and arrangements are to be made to dispense with the submission of supplementary interests on the Commissariat Department.

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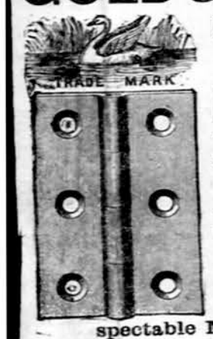

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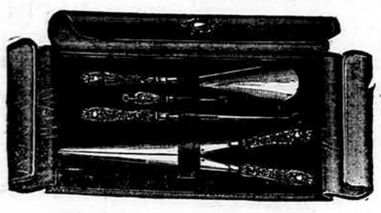
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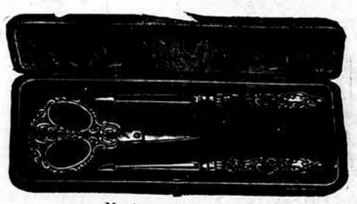
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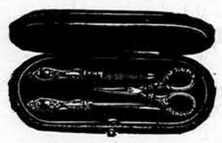
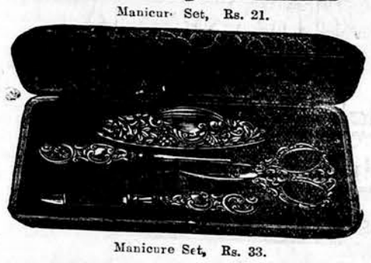

Manicure Set, Rs. 21

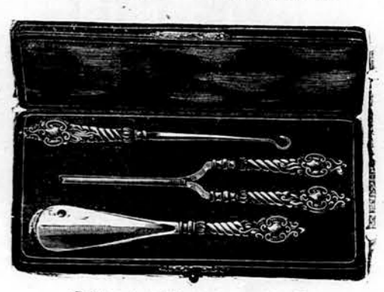

Manicure Set, Rs. 33.

Tortoiseshell Comb, Rs. 19.

Silver Back Mirror. Rs. 36.

Manicure Set, Rs. 21.

Silver Toilet Set, Rs. 80.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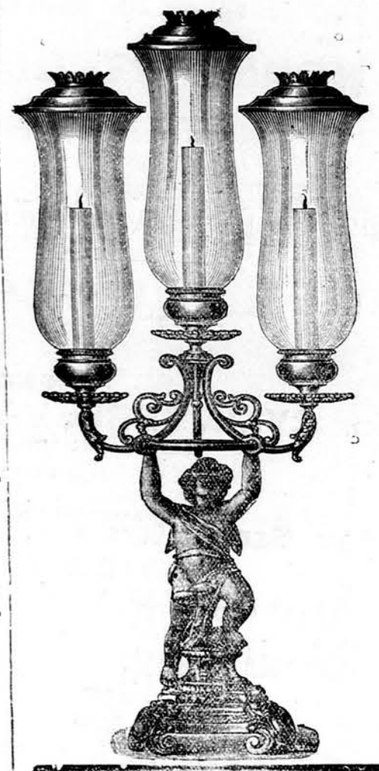

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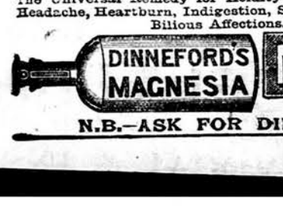

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